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# DAILY REPORT

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## MATERIALS ON SESSIONS OF CSCE GROUPS IN MADRID

### NATO Blamed for Delays

LD091322 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 9 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Muravyev]

[Text] Madrid, 9 Mar, TASS -- One of the longest plenary sessions at the Madrid meeting closed on Monday. It opened in the morning on Friday, continued with short breaks up to five o'clock in the morning on Saturday and was then resumed in the morning on Monday. The cause of it is that the delegations of the USA and some NATO member-countries are bent on ensuring such a programme of work for the current week, from which meetings of the editorial groups, that is the working body of the Madrid meeting engaged in drafting a final document, be fully excluded.

The countries of the socialist community resolutely opposed that obstructionist approach.

Agreement that three sessions of the editorial groups be included in the work programme for the current week had been reached by mid-day on Monday. This will make it possible to intensify the work of the meeting, if all delegations show interest in constructive work. Questions pertaining to the programme of further work at the Madrid meeting will be examined on Friday, March 12.

At the same time it is reported among the circles of the Western journalists accredited at the Madrid meeting that the delegations of the NATO countries do not intend, as before, to join in serious businesslike work on a final document.

### Drafting, Plenary Sessions 9 Mar

LD100930 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar, TASS -- The drafting group had a session at the Madrid meeting on Tuesday to work on the meeting's final document.

Representatives of a number of countries, including Finland, Yugoslavia, Austria and the Soviet Union, expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the draft, submitted by the delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries last December, had been recognised by all delegations as an acceptable working basis, and made their observations regarding individual sections of the final document.

Representative of the Soviet delegation V. Shikalov urged all delegations to concentrate in the remaining days on business-like, constructive work.

The delegations of the NATO countries shunned once again the discussion of the draft final document.

The meeting gathered for a plenary session in the second half of the day yesterday. And again the call for constructive work, made by leader of the Hungarian delegation I. Papp, contrasted sharply with a later statement by a U.S. representative, who made demagogical attacks on the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. This line of the U.S. delegation was strongly rebuked by the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Head of the Soviet delegation Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said:

What we see before us is the same line for eroding all the positive and vitally important work that was achieved in Helsinki and for damaging the all-European process. It is common knowledge that this line was forged in NATO, where they are prepared to see "the hand of Moscow" in everything, including the many-million-strong movement for peace and detente, for the full realisation of the ideas and principles of the Helsinki Final Act, that is mounting in the European Continent.

The delegations trying to pursue this line at the Madrid meeting are unscrupulous. They often resort to any pretexts of -- as one had many changes to see -- a very dubious, even provocative nature in a bid to put up artificial obstacles in the way of its normal work. They direct their main efforts at turning the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation, which can only heighten tension, using all the methods of "psychological warfare" condemned by history, with this aim in mind.

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev continued, declares again that it strongly condemns any attempts to launch at the Madrid meeting any discussion of what representatives of the NATO countries are calling "the situation in Poland." We have repeatedly said that this effort, driven under the pressure of the ruling quarters of the United States, is a flagrant violation of not only the Final Act, its principles and provisions but also of the United Nations Charter. It is high time that the U.S. delegation realized the danger of placing hopes on Polish developments as a battering-ram for destroying the foundations of the all-European process.

Leonid Ilichev called on all the delegations at the Madrid meeting to display a political will towards conducting affairs seriously and honestly, in the spirit of mutual respect, in the spirit of respect for the Final Act and the entire all-European process.

### Comparison of Mikhaylov Remarks

Comparison of the TASS English item "Mikhaylov Comments at CSCE Plenary Session Cited," published in the 3 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, with the TASS report in Russian published in the 28 February Moscow PRAVDA, page 5, reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits paragraphs four through six: The experience of history...Europe and globally.

Paragraph seven, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...cooperation, in Europe in particular. The Soviet Union's constructive approach....

The PRAVDA version ends after paragraph seven, omitting the passages on page CC 2: It would be good...precisely this position.

## TASS ANALYST SCORES U.S. STAND AT SEA LAW TALKS

LD092220 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 9 Mar 82

["From the Positions of Diktat" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS — A regular session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, a broad international forum in whose work delegations of 157 United Nations member-countries take part, opened at the United Nations headquarters in New York. As is known, this forum has actually been deadlocked because of the obstructionist stand of Washington which stubbornly seeks to impose on the participants in the conference decisions suiting U.S. monopolies and the military-industrial complex of the USA. The New York TIMES admits that the attempts of the present U.S. administration to revise agreements on the problem that have been reached after seven years of talks undermined the hope of working out a treaty on the Law of the Sea.

Indeed, Washington unilaterally refused to sign the new draft convention setting out the norms of the Law of the Sea to which more than 150 countries consented.

And the point of the matter is that for the first time in mankind's history an all-embracing international convention is being worked out to regulate peaceful uses of expanses of the world ocean, including development of its resources. Behind Washington's attempts to sabotage the convention are, first of all, big U.S. monopolies which are pressing for the "right" of uncontrolled development of seabed where large deposits of nickel, copper, cobalt, tungsten, manganese and other rare metals were discovered. It is easy to see that official Washington zealously protects their interests. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes in this connection that the United States' nonconstructive stand expresses the egoistic policy of the Reagan administration which sets Washington's interests above everything else.

As to the Soviet Union's stand on this problem, it continues deeming it necessary to conclude an all-embracing international treaty establishing an equitable legal order on seas and oceans. The treaty's speediest signing and coming into effect would be an important contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation of states, to the consolidation of peace and international security.

This is why the Soviet Union and other peaceful states are resolutely rebuffing Washington's attempts to make international waters of the world ocean a United States' domain, to frustrate the work of the conference and thus prevent the adoption of the convention of the Law of the Sea. The United States' present stand cannot be described otherwise than as disrespect for the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, for the entire international community as whole, as an erosion of international cooperation. The responsibility for the disastrous consequences of such a stand rests fully on the United States and those countries that are backing this line.

## ICA ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA DRIVE ASSAILED

PM091541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Valdimir Bolshakov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Gambling on Lies"]

[Text] The sharp increase in the activity of the U.S. foreign policy propaganda department, the International Communication Agency [ICA], has coincided in time and spirit with Washington officialdom's shift away from the policy of detente to that of confrontation with the socialist countries. This conclusion can be drawn from the recent statements of ICA Director C. Wick, who recently returned to the United States from a tour of eight West European countries.

During this 23-day tour the ICA chief had a number of meetings and consultations aimed at ensuring coordination of the activities of the NATO countries' propaganda services and his department in fanning a joint anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign, as well as their subversive propaganda activities against the entire socialist community.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of using the materials prepared by the ICA within the framework of the notorious "truth." Wick's department is already supplying NATO allies with the monthly bulletin "Warning About Soviet Propaganda," which provides specific recommendations on conducting anti-Soviet campaigns to discredit the USSR's peace initiatives and the movement of champions of peace and disarmament. For operational purposes the ICA publishes for American embassies a special news bulletin carrying tendentiously selected facts and statements for carrying out daily "counterpropaganda." One can see from Wick's words that such propaganda is designed not only for internal consumption in U.S. embassies but to convince West Europeans of the USSR's "aggressiveness" and "undemocraticness."

ICA concoctions are intensively imposed on the West European press and actively used for "explanatory work" among young people, a considerable proportion of whom, as Wick admits, are opposed to the arms race unleashed by the United States and, primarily, to the plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

A significant role in conducting this massive campaign to "brainwash" West Europeans is allocated to the NATO countries' news services, with whose leaders Wick worked in cooperation during his tour. By all acounts a new stage is being prepared in the U.S.-inspired escalation of anti-Sovietism, taking in an even wider range of allies than did the ICA television broadcast "Let Poland Be Poland," which was a spectacular flop.

It is characteristic that, simultaneously with the ICA's galvanization and the final transformation of its mouthpiece Voice of America into the mouthpiece of shameless anti-Sovietism, the CIA's radio stations Liberty [RL] and Free Europe [RFE] are also stepping up their subversive activity. It was announced in the U.S. Congress recently that the radio twin of RL and RFE, Radio Free Cuba, will be commissioned in the next few months. It will be manned by traitors to the Cuban people, terrorists and murderers hiding in the United States. Some $10 million has been set aside for its operation in this fiscal year alone.

It is clear that in its confrontation with the socialist community countries the United States is gambling increasingly on "black propaganda," whose chief component has always been lies.

## 'INTERVENTIONISM' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CREED

LD101016 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- "The imperialist powers, primarily the United States, are increasingly resorting to terror as a tool of their foreign policies in escalating their aggressive, expansionistic activities on the international scene," the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] writes in its March issue.

The Reagan administration, the article stresses, has openly made interventionism its creed in foreign policy. Washington tries to justify interference in the affairs of others by the need to protect its "vital interests." The Rapid Deployment Force established in the United States numbers about 2000,000 army and navy personnel, for whom a ramified network of bases is being developed in the Middle East and in the Horn of Africa.

They can be sent to any part of the world if Washington believes that a threat to U.S. "vital interests" has arisen there. In practice protection for these "vital interests" amounts to a policy of ventures and provocations.

One of the main goals for which allegations about "outside incitement, "foreign centres" and the "hand of Moscow" directing the activities of "terrorists" are floated is perfectly clear, the journal continues; it is to slander and compromise social protest movements and the peoples' liberation struggle against imperialist dominance, to deny national roots and objective factors of this struggle and to prevent it as a manifestation of an "international conspiracy."

U.S. President Reagan, for instance, characterises as "terrorist" the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the liberation movements of Namibia and El Salvador fighting for the legitimate national rights and the liberation of their countries. Secretary of State Haig seeks to make out the struggle waged by the peoples of Central America for social progress as "terrorism" and a consequence of "Soviet-Cuban strategy."

"Hypocrisy, cynicism and arbitrariness put in the service of rabid anti-Sovietism are the primary sources and basic components of the campaign of countering 'international terrorism' that has been unleashed by Washington," the Soviet journal stresses.

## COMPARISON OF ITEM ON U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

Comparison of the TASS English item "U.S. 'Ivy League' Exercise Secret From Allies," published in the 5 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 4, with the report published in the 5 March KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, page 3, reveals the following variations:

Page A 5, paragraph one, last line reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...Pentagon's new attempt to show its ominous aggressiveness....

Same page, paragraph seven, last line reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...West European countries, also show....

YURKOV SERIES ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS BROADCAST

## Hostile Chinese Policies

OW060959 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and China, two large countries, have always had an important place in the history of international relations. Now their relations are at an impasse and strained. This is not only against the fundamental interests of China and the Soviet Union, but also exerts an adverse effect on the entire world political situation. At our request, Professor Yurkov, author of a number of works on Far East relations, wrote a series of talks for our listeners. The series is entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations." Today we start our first talk. It will discuss who has tried to readjust Soviet-Chinese relations and who has opposed the readjustment.

The Chinese revolution took place and progressed under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the support of the Soviet Union. Even Mao Zedong admitted that without this influence and support, the Chinese revolution would not have triumphed. The two neighboring socialist countries have nothing to contend over or to argue about. The boundaries between China and the Soviet Union were established between the 17th and 19th centuries and before the founding of the USSR and the PRC. In our time they had been boundaries of friendship and cooperation until the beginning of the 1960's. The Soviet Union had helped China restore and develop its economy, insure its security and strengthen its national defense. The PRC also supported Soviet foreign policies and its efforts to strengthen the socialist camp, help national liberation and revolution and safeguard peace.

However, in the late 1950's and early 1960's, the Chinese leadership decided to break with the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Accordingly, the Chinese authorities began their anti-Soviet indoctrination of the Chinese people to pave the way for their policy of colluding with the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted various measures to prevent the deterioration of Soviet-Chinese relations and to prevent China's withdrawal from the socialist community. The Soviet side proposed the meeting of the Soviet and Chinese leaders, the halting of their polemics, the preservation and expansion of their economic cooperation, the continuation of the exchange of their experience and the reporting of their respective situation to each other.

The Chinese people and their culture have been continuously respected in the Soviet Union. Even in the days when the Red Guards went wild in negating Chinese history, beating cultural workers and burning books, the Soviet Union continued the translation of Chinese works of different periods and published books concerning Chinese history, culture and revolutionary struggles. However, Mao Zedong and his clique stopped at nothing to worsen Soviet-Chinese relations and to create hatred of the Soviet Union among the Chinese people. In 1969 Maoists engineered an armed provocation incident along the Sino-Soviet border to make the Chinese people hate the Soviet Union and to send a signal to the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, that the Chinese leadership was willing to approach them on the basis of a common anti-Soviet stand.

The Chinese authorities' hostile policies toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their pro-imperialist stand brought new difficulties to and created new problems in Soviet-Chinese relations. Chinese strategists, first of all, wanted to convince the U.S. imperialists that the Chinese hostility toward the Soviet Union will be a long-term factor and that China can become a force to contend with the Soviet Union in the Far East, provided aid is offered to help China become a considerably more developed and powerful country. Deng Xiaoping stated again and again in his meetings with foreign guests that Chinese relations with the Soviet Union will not change, either in his lifetime or in the next generation.

Even under such circumstances, the Soviet side time and again took the initiative and proposed the adoption of steps, both major and minor, to extricate Soviet-Chinese relations from the impasse and to lead them to the course of dialogue and contact in order to push them forward.

In the talks between September and November 1979, the Soviet Union proposed the signing of a declaration defining Soviet-Chinese relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence. In the beginning of the 1980's, the Soviet Union also made new proposals. In February 1981 the 26th CPSU Congress declared: As in the past, the Soviet Union has no intention of confronting the PRC. Pursuant to the policy established at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, we wish to establish Soviet-Chinese relations on a good-neighbor basis. Our proposals on normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations still hold good. We still feel respectful and friendly toward the Chinese people.

On 7 March 1981 the Soviet Embassy delivered to the Chinese Foreign Ministry a proposal on discussing measures for the establishment of mutual trust in the Far East. These measures aimed at reducing tension and strengthening peace in this important region of the globe. However, the Chinese Government rejected this proposal. Facts show that the Soviet Union is always willing to do its share in normalizing its relations with China. The Soviet Union has extended its hand to China many times to seek the establishment of neighborly relations. The matter is now in the hands of the Chinese side.

## Border Issue

OW060547 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Yurkov article: "The Soviet Union Advocates Truly Good-Neighborly Relations with China" -- second in the series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Even during the most difficult period in Soviet-Chinese relations -- during the Cultural Revolution and in 1969 when anti-Soviet military provocations were being carried out along the border -- the CPSU did not forget the major premise that the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people are identical. In that most complicated period, the Soviet Union still proceeded from the understanding that restoring friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries was of great significance for the people of the two countries, the socialist community and the cause of world peace.

During their talks on 11 September 1969, Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Zhou Enlai, premier of the Chinese State Council, discussed the restoration of normal conditions along the Soviet-Chinese border. They also discussed exchange of ambassadors, economic relations and other issues. Generally speaking, they reached an agreement under which the USSR and China would take steps to normalize their state relations.

Firmly acting according to the agreement reached at the meeting of heads of government, the Soviet Union adopted measures to normalize the situation along the border. The Soviet Government promptly informed China of its measures and thought that the latter would do the same. Shortly afterward, the Chinese side announced that it also was taking steps in this regard. It seems that the mutual understanding already reached and the implementation of the measures taken by both sides would create indispensable conditions for relaxing the tense border situation and holding negotiations.

However, shortly before the beginning of the negotiations on the border issue, the Chinese Government published documents on 7 and 8 October 1969. Those documents repeated the groundless assertion that the treaties in accordance with which the present Soviet-Chinese boundary line was determined were unequal. This was an attempt to shift the responsibility for the tense border situation onto the Soviet Union. The documents stressed that irreconcilable principled differences existed between China and the Soviet Union and that the struggle between us would continue for a long time to come. Of course, these were ominous overtures to the negotiations.

The negotiations on the border issue opened in Beijing on 20 October 1969. The Soviet position was that some sections of the border should be made more definite in order to eliminate differences. Thus, the main source of misunderstanding between the two countries would be eliminated.

As everyone knows, the negotiations on making some sections of the boundary line more definite reached an impasse because the Chinese side called for recognizing the so-called disputed areas on Soviet territory and withdrawing troops from the contact line in the disputed areas. The Chinese side also cited the nonexistent agreement alleged to have been reached on this issue by the heads of government of the two countries. This was the stand taken by the Chinese side at the negotiations which was unacceptable to the Soviet side. What the Chinese authorities were concerned about was not reaching an agreement, but creating a border issue with the Soviet Union and using this issue to achieve its political ends.

Both during the meeting between the heads of governments of the two countries and in the letters exchanged by them later, nothing was mentioned that said definite results to be achieved at the negotiations would hinge on the fulfillment of any preconditions. At least the Soviet Union did not set forth any preconditions. Also, it did not assume any obligations conflicting with its own interests or ask the Chinese side to assume any obligations inconsistent with its own interests.

The heads of government of the Soviet Union and China unanimously held that at the beginning of the negotiations the delegations of the two sides should act according to the basic principles. They should discuss the border issue in accordance with the Russian-Chinese treaties and documents currently in force. They should not make any territorial claims, and they should strictly maintain the status quo ante of the border.

At the meeting between the heads of government of the two countries, the two sides had differences of opinion on some issues and only made clear their respective positions on some others. They did not assume any obligations. On what issues did they have differences of opinion? They had differences of opinion on the so-called disputed areas, the withdrawal of armed personnel from the so-called areas and the carrying out of economic activities in these areas. During their meeting and in the letters they exchanged, the heads of government of the two countries did not affirm that they reached an agreement or a consensus of opinion in this regard. It was not made clear in advance that before discussing the border issue an agreement on maintaining the status quo ante of the border was to be reached. In other words, there was no such thing as an agreement reached by the heads of government on the disputed areas and on concluding an agreement on maintaining the status quo ante.

## Disputed Areas

OW060631 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Yurkov: "Why Do the Beijing Leaders Adopt the Concept of Disputed Areas?" -- third in the series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] At the 1969 Sino-Soviet negotiations on the border issue, the basic stand of the Chinese side was the call for recognizing the so-called disputed areas in the Soviet Union. In the last talk I said: On 11 September 1969 when the heads of government of the two countries held talks, the Soviet side did not agree to recognize the so-called disputed areas within the boundaries of the Soviet Union. The letters exchanged by the heads of government of the two countries following the meeting also prove this point.

What are the disputed areas? Why did the Chinese leadership coin this term? By coming up with the concept of disputed areas, the Chinese authorities were attempting to cover up their policy of making territorial claims on a neighboring country. Historical facts show that before 1960 the PRC did not issue any statements making territorial claims on the Soviet Union. A number of joint documents, such as the 12 October 1954 joint statement by the governments of the Soviet Union and China, explicitly provide that cooperation between the two countries is based on the principles of equality and mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that there was and is no territorial issue existing between the Soviet Union and China. This issue was created by the Chinese leadership headed by Mao Zedong after it openly adopted a big power expansionist policy.

When the Soviet Union and China held consultations in 1964, the two sides exchanged topographic maps. It was then discovered that on the Chinese map some of the Soviet territories were incorporated in China. The boundary lines of these areas, which went deep into the interior of the Soviet Union, were far behind the boundary line our frontier guards had guarded since the founding of the Soviet state. The Beijing leadership then declared these areas within the Soviet Union to be the so-called disputed areas. The boundary lines of the so-called disputed areas on the Chinese map are legally groundless and inconsistent with the historically established boundary line defined by the Russian-Chinese treaties and documents. They are obviously a fabrication. It is not accidental that Beijing refused to produce any treaties and documents as the legal basis for proving its self-demarcated boundary lines to be the present ones. In calling for recognizing the so-called disputed areas, Beijing's leaders were attempting to repudiate the legal basis of the treaties concerning the boundary lines.

Beijing's concept of disputed areas is designed to achieve many ends. First, it makes territorial claims on the Soviet Union. Second, it attempts to use this concept to alter the present boundary line and to create a big breach. The Chinese leadership openly announced that there were no boundary lines in the disputed areas, that the Sino-Soviet boundary line was not an uninterrupted line and so forth. In other words, the question was not only to demarcate boundary lines in the disputed areas but also to redelineate the entire Soviet-Chinese boundary line.

The Soviet Union refuted this concept. The boundary line between the Soviet Union and China had been historically established for centuries and defined by treaties and documents. By coming up with the concept of disputed areas, the Beijing's leaders were attempting to find a convenient excuse for complicating Sino-Soviet relations. However, facts prove that this is a shortsighted policy.

### Soviet Proposals Rejected

OW061131 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Yurkov: "Constructive Attitude Should Be Adopted in Border Negotiations" -- fourth of series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] An overwhelming majority of the Russo-Chinese treaties were concluded over 100 years ago. During the intervening period the two countries' boundaries have never been totally redefined. In some areas the boundary tablets have been destroyed and topographical changes have taken place. Certain provisions of those treaties, which were based on antiquated principles of international law, must also be revised. In the light of the mutual understanding reached by the heads of government of the USSR and China on 11 September 1969, a genuine, not false, agreement should first point out that the responsibilities of the two countries' delegations in their negotiations should not be to redraw the existing Soviet-Chinese boundary, but should be to check the boundary in certain locations, resolve all boundary-related problems, conclude a new treaty concerning the boundary and boundary-related situations and use modern ways and means to erect the boundary tablets. If this were done, the Soviet-Chinese boundary would become one of friendship and good neighborliness.

While the USSR has always worked toward this goal, the Beijing leaders' plan was totally different. As soon as negotiations started, they made all attempts to reject the discussion of the important issue -- that is, checking the boundary of certain localities. Instead, they insisted on signing an agreement on the so-called provisional measures. The Chinese side mainly wanted the USSR to recognize the disputed areas. In their so-called provisional measures, the Chinese side deliberately put forward preconditions meant to deadlock the negotiations, thereby preventing the boundary issue from being resolved on the basis of equality and reality.

Sincerely wishing to make the negotiations a success, the USSR on 31 January 1970 proposed that the boundary issue and the issue of maintaining the boundary's status quo be discussed simultaneously. On 11 February 1970 the Soviet side put forward a draft agreement on maintaining the boundary's status quo.

This draft agreement did not attach any conditions contrary to China's principled stand. If China had had a minimum of sincerity, a plan to settle the boundary issue acceptable to both sides could have been formulated on that basis.

During the different stages of negotiations, the USSR put forward several draft agreements and other proposals concerning the boundary issue. On 8 July 1970, for example, the Soviet Government put forward an important proposal suggesting that the eastern section of the Soviet-Chinese boundary be discussed and a new meeting between the heads of government of the two countries be held. Also that month the USSR proposed that the two governments should issue statements making it clear that neither country had any territorial claims, that both countries were resolved to maintain the boundary's status quo and normality, and that neither the USSR nor China were prepared to negotiate under the threat of force.

On 6 March 1973 the Soviet delegation again put forward a draft bilateral agreement regarding the eastern Soviet-Chinese boundary and proposed that this draft be discussed by both sides. If that proposal had been accepted, the river boundary could have been rectified, many questions raised by the Chinese side could have been avoided and a new path toward solving certain practical problems regarding navigation could have been explored without a hitch.

But how did the Chinese respond to the Soviet proposals? Without any reason at all, the Chinese rejected all those constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet delegation. All such behavior by the Beijing leaders shows that they never wanted the boundary issue settled and that for their anti-Soviet purposes, they have deliberately exaggerated the boundary issue.

## 'Soviet Threat'

OW070218 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Yurkov: "What Is the Purpose of the Nonsense That the USSR Threatens China?" -- fifth in the series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] For many years the Chinese authorities have been hoodwinking the Chinese people with the nonsense that the USSR is threatening China. They also have been adopting a policy of hostility toward the USSR and collusion with imperialism. Although the situation along the borders became tranquil and USSR-China talks were held following the September 1969 meeting between the government leaders of the two countries, the Chinese authorities and propaganda machine continued allegations about the so-called threat from the north and the so-called Soviet attempt to victimize China. Imperialist propaganda also toed the same line.

On 14 March 1970 TASS issued a statement to solemnly and justly refute this attempt to slander Soviet policy toward China. The statement emphatically pointed out that the allegation that the USSR was militarily threatening China was totally groundless. It also pointed out that such anticommunist propaganda was intended to scuttle the USSR-China talks being held in Beijing and to help aggravate the tense relations between the two countries. It was emphatically pointed out in this statement that it was the firm, persistent policy of the Soviet Government to strive for normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, cooperation between the two countries and restoration and development of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Even then, the Chinese leaders continued distorting the USSR's foreign policy, alleging that it was a hostile force against China. Their allegations about a Soviet threat were obviously a provocation. Beijing's fabrication -- such as the danger of a Soviet attack -- appeared extraordinarily fallacious vis-a-vis the various measures proposed by the USSR. One of them was that both the USSR and China should commit themselves to mutual nonaggression. This was proposed in 1969. Although there still existed the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the USSR, taking into consideration the professed Chinese worry about Soviet intentions, proposed that both countries be committed to nonaggression.

The Soviet Government proposed that this important and serious commitment be put into an ad hoc document of the highest level between the two states. However, Beijing's leaders did not at all want to stop their lies about the so-called threat. All they did was to avoid reaching an agreement in any form.

On 8 July 1970 the Soviet Government made a proposal to the Chinese Government that talks be held on the draft of an agreement between the two states on nonaggression, including the use of nuclear weapons, on stopping war propaganda, and on preventing one from launching war against the other. The Chinese Government did not respond to this proposal while alleging that the talks were being held under the USSR's military threat.

On 15 January 1971 the Soviet Government proposed the immediate formulation of a treaty of nonuse of force or threat of force under any circumstances and handed over the draft of this treaty to the Chinese Government. The treaty clauses stipulated that both sides would be committed to solving all disputes by peaceful means -- that is, through coordination and dialogue -- and that both sides would not resort to armed force or weapons of any type, including conventional weapons, rockets and nuclear weapons.

The Chinese authorities rejected this draft and proposed that these clauses be included in the temporary agreement on maintaining the status quo of the borders. To accommodate each other, both sides formulated these clauses in the agreement on maintaining the status quo. It appeared that the problem had been solved. However, the Chinese delegates again created obstacles by including in their proposal the demand that their notion of the disputed areas be accepted. In other words, they proposed a precondition which no sovereign country could accept. Therefore, it was out of the question to conclude the agreement on maintaining the status quo and to fulfill the commitment of nonuse of force.

Yet the USSR continued to seek ways to prevent alienation and to reach constructive decisions. On 14 July 1973 the USSR proposed to the Chinese leaders that a Soviet-Chinese nonaggression treaty be concluded stipulating both sides' commitment not to attack each other with any weapons from the ground, sea or air and not to use the threat of such an attack. The Chinese authorities rejected this USSR proposal.

From the above-mentioned examples, it can be seen that the USSR has never been a military threat to China. The nonsense of a Soviet threat is of the Beijing leaders' making. It is intended to create and maintain tense relations between China and the USSR.

## Anti-Soviet Policy

OW070303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Yurkov: "Anti-Soviet Policy Obstructs Normalization" -- sixth in the series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] In my last talk I proved with concrete examples that the lies about a Soviet threat to China fabricated by the Chinese authorities have never had any grounds. The USSR has always followed the line of reconciliation with China, and this can be illustrated by the series of Soviet proposals meant for normalizing bilateral relations with China. The Chinese leaders, however, have tried desperately not to allow the Chinese people to know these proposals.

In February 1972 the Soviet side proposed that long-term contracts be concluded and that Soviet-Chinese border trade be resumed. In March 1973 the Soviet Ministry of Health proposed to its Chinese counterpart that cooperation in health work be reinstated. Many Soviet mass organizations and official personnel also repeatedly proposed that contact and cooperation between the academies of sciences and friendship organizations of the two countries be reinstated and correspondents of newspapers of the central authorities be exchanged. But all these proposals were rejected if not simply ignored. The Chinese authorities, while rejecting the Soviet proposals, even intensified their anti-Soviet activities and attempted to make the Chinese people believe the myth that Soviet policies were hostile to China.

(?Later), Beijing's political leaders strived to make the Chinese people believe that the USSR was their number one enemy. This only indicated that they were doing what was contrary to the wishes of the Chinese people.

How did the USSR react to the Chinese leaders' refusal to give up their anti-Soviet policy? On 24 February 1976 Comrade Brezhnev, in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, reiterated the USSR's principled stand toward China. Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the USSR firmly adhered to the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and nonuse of force in conducting its relations with China, as it does in conducting relations with with other countries. In short, the USSR was willing to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Besides, it could be reaffirmed that if Beijing reinstated its policies based on Marxism and Leninism, relinquished its policy of antagonizing all socialist countries and returned to the course of cooperating and uniting with the socialist world, the Soviet side would certainly respond accordingly. Then the possibility of enhancing Soviet-Chinese good neighborliness, which accords with the socialist internationalist principle, would reappear.

All these issues depended on China's stand. The USSR made great efforts to bring about a peaceful situation so that under this situation a path for the normalization of relations might be easier to explore. Therefore, after Mao Zedong died in September 1976, the USSR, while stopping the publication of all remarks and other materials critical of China, also put forward a series of new proposals.

In October 1976 Soviet leader Brezhnev stated at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that there were no problems in Soviet-Chinese relations that could not be resolved in the spirit of good neighborliness.

In November 1976 Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation attending the boundary negotiations, arrived in Beijing. In the course of the negotiations, he presented the Soviet proposals on normalizing bilateral relations, including the conclusion of a treaty on nonuse of force and a treaty on nonaggression, the establishment of contacts between various departments and responsible authorities and a resumption of cooperation in various fields. He stressed that the USSR was willing to expedite the negotiations for a more precise boundary in certain locations so this issue could be removed from the agenda of problems in Soviet-Chinese relations.

The imperialist camp waited uneasily to see what post-Mao China would do and whether China would choose to ease its tense relationship with the USSR. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of the United States bluntly declared that the West would benefit by Soviet-Chinese hostilities. The intentions of the West could not be clearer. Today the West clearly understands the significance of these hostilities to the extent that it would feel uneasy even if these hostilities were reduced in severity. However, the Chinese leaders, instead of doing what is in the interests of the Chinese people, are doing what is in the interest of the imperialists.

The Chinese propaganda machine and official personnel, including high-ranking leaders, have continued to use all means to slander the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, the socialist community's fraternal ties, the USSR's efforts in strengthening friendship and cooperation among people of all countries and the Soviet struggle against the imperialist reactionaries and aggressive forces.

On 19 May 1977 the Soviet Foreign Ministry presented a note to the PRC Embassy. In that note the Soviet Government lodged a protest with the Chinese authorities against their hostile and slanderous movement against the USSR. It also very solemnly warned that the Chinese leaders would bear a tremendous responsibility to the Chinese people for all the consequences of continuing to promote such a movement.

## Accomplice of Imperialism

OW070638 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Yurkov: "Consistent Soviet Policy Toward Normalization -- seventh in the series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The 11th CCP National Congress in August 1977 marked the end of an intense period of political struggle within the Chinese leadership. It reaffirmed that in international affairs China would continue to pursue the Maoist adventurist and anti-socialist policy. The 11th CCP National Congress preserved the policy to undermine the socialist community, the world communist movement and the national liberation movement and to seek selfish interests for China's ruling clique by making use of the contradictions between socialism and imperialism.

In September 1977 at a meeting with (Werner), chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Assembly of West Germany, Deng Xiaoping said it was impossible for China to be close to the Soviet Union. He expressed the belief that neither he nor Hua Guofeng would live to see that happen. He added that not even the next generation would be able to see that.

At the National People's Congress session in February and March 1978, the Chinese leadership again indicated that it planned to continue to pursue a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, it revised the Constitution in accordance with documents of the 11th CCP National Congress and made the Soviet Union number one among China's enemies.

The Beijing leaders have more and more openly become an accomplice of imperialism in its struggle against the Soviet Union. This stand runs against reason and causes losses, primarily to China. In his book "China's Future," the well-known American Professor [name indistinct] points out: Both Beijing and Moscow understand that Washington is taking advantage of the confrontation between them and playing one side against the other.

Taking this into account, the Soviet Union has time and again taken steps to stop tensions between the Soviet Union and China. To show its sincerity in wanting to remove obstacles and improve Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Government in July 1977 consented to reach an agreement on allowing Chinese civilian ships to enter Soviet territory and make a detour by Khabarovsk during periods when the Kazakevicheva border channel is filled with silt and too shallow. The agreement was signed on 1 September 1977. At the same time, the Soviet side suggested a widening and dredging of the Kazakevicheva channel and expressed its willingness to provide the needed technical equipment.

On 24 February 1978 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a letter to China's NPC Standing Committee saying: The nature of Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years cannot but cause deep concern. The present situation will produce an atmosphere of mutual distrust and will aggravate tensions between the two countries. The fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people call for the adoption of certain concrete measures to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations according to the desire and wish of the two peoples. Expressing the Soviet people's wish, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again stated that it was willing to put an end to the abnormal state of Soviet-Chinese relations and to check the dangerous process of their further deterioration. Such a process might lead to serious and harmful consequences to the two countries and their people and to peace in the Far East, Asia and the whole world.

To realize the desire expressed by both sides to build their relationship on the principle of peaceful coexistence and to fix it in the form of an international document, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet proposed to issue a joint statement on the principles governing Soviet-Chinese relations, stating that the two sides should establish relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the principles of equality, mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of armed force.

Such a statement, of course, could promote normalization of relations. The Presidium also proposed a meeting of senior representatives from both sides either in Moscow or in Beijing so the text of the statement could be agreed upon by both sides as early as possible. China's proposal on normalizing bilateral relations could also be discussed in this meeting.

However, the Beijing leaders rejected the Soviet proposal to the applause and cheers of the imperialist bloc. For example, the British Conservative Party organ, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, openly wrote: The signing of a nonaggression treaty between Moscow and Beijing would be a terrible thing in the international arena.

### Beijing Abrogates Treaty

OW070921 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Eighth in Yurkov series: "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations" -- no subtitle given]

[Text] In his talks in March 1978 with Zimmermann, deputy chairman of a West German parliamentary delegation representing the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, Deng Xiaoping claimed that both Europe and China were facing a threat from the Soviet Union. He repeated his argument that war was unavoidable but added that it could be delayed by stepping up military preparations. He said: Therefore, the East -- which Deng Xiaoping referred to as China and Japan -- and the West -- meaning Western Europe and the United States -- should be fully prepared for this.

At a national political work conference in June 1978, Hua Guofeng even asserted: The Soviet Union is bent on subjugating our country. It is our most dangerous, number one enemy.

In early August 1978, Beijing published an article by then Minister of National Defense Xu Xiangqian. This article, which was permeated with hatred for our country and fraternal socialist countries, repeated the Maoist view on international developments. In his article, Xu Xiangqian called the Soviet Union China's number one enemy. He asserted: War is a normal phenomenon, a third world war may break out at any time, war is a continuation of peace, and so on and so forth. This Beijing leader also said: China will help all people who wage a resolute struggle against the Soviet Union.

The imperialist clique praised the Chinese leaders for their provocative acts. Feeling that it had won the U.S. authorities' (?approval), the Beijing top leadership launched a war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in February 1979.

Siding with imperialism, the Beijing leadership on 3 April 1979 took a step that it had planned for years: The NPC Standing Committee decided not to extend the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on 14 February 1950. At the same time, the Chinese Government proposed that negotiations be held between China and the Soviet Union for the so-called improvement of relations between the two countries.

On 10 April 1979 the Soviet Government issued a statement saying: Beijing has changed its attitude toward this treaty from its complete endorsement and vigorous implementation of the treaty to its abrogation of the treaty. This is closely related to the degeneration of the Chinese leadership's policies and principles. These policies and principles are increasingly showing its big-power attempts, its contempt for other countries and their people, and its hostile attitude toward all efforts to strengthen world peace and security.

The statement also pointed out: The Soviet people have always had feelings of profound friendship for the Chinese people and their history and culture. There is no objective reason for the people of the two countries to become estranged, much less for them to struggle against each other. All responsibility for the abrogation of the treaty lies with the Chinese side. Of course, the Soviet Union will draw a corresponding conclusion from this act of the Chinese side.

On the proposal for holding negotiations between the two countries put forward by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its 3 April note, Comrade Brezhnev said in a televised speech in Hungary on 1 June 1979: We have more than once proposed to the Chinese side that an agreement be reached on the normalization of relations between the two countries and on bringing Soviet-Chinese relations back onto the track of neighborliness. We are now willing to do so. It goes without saying that in so doing, we must not infringe on the interests of a third country.

In its 4 June 1979 memorandum, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out: Such negotiations should be aimed at normalizing and improving relations between the two countries in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. They should also be aimed at laying down the principle that both sides undertake the obligation not to seek any privileges and hegemonism in international affairs and at establishing bilateral relations on the basis of this principle.

## 1979 Negotiations

OW070925 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Ninth of Yurkov series: "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations" -- no subtitle given]

[Text] The official representatives of the Soviet Union and China held negotiations in Moscow from September to November 1979 for the improvement of relations between the two countries. The two delegations were respectively led by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilichev and Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping. The Chinese Government delegation put forward a document which, on the pretext of actually nonexistent military threats to China from both the north and the south, called for removing these so-called obstacles as a condition for normalizing the relations between the two countries.

What did the document say? It called on the Soviet Union to unilaterally reduce the number of its armed forces stationed in areas bordering China, to withdraw its troops from the Mongolian People's Republic and to stop any form of support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In addition the document again raised the question of disputed areas on Soviet territory along the Soviet-Chinese border. Actually, the question raised by the document was that of making territorial claims to our country. The Soviet delegation clearly stated that the Chinese side's stand was untenable. During the negotiations, the Soviet delegation explained: The Soviet Union only carries out measures necessary for defense. There is no reason to say that the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East region are directly threatening China. It also pointed out that the number of troops massed by the Chinese side along the border was several times that of our troops stationed along the border.

The Soviet delegation repeatedly raised the question: What obligations is China prepared to undertake? The Chinese delegation did not answer this question. The Soviet side also rejected the Chinese authorities' attempt to interfere in Soviet relations with Mongolia and Vietnam. The Soviet side stressed: Our country's cooperation with other sovereign states should not be a subject to be discussed in the Soviet-Chinese negotiations. If the Chinese leadership had not made (?aggressive) claims, China would not have had any difficulties with these countries and with the Soviet Union. All the so-called obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations mentioned in the document of the Chinese side are fictitious in nature, including the border issue and the question of so-called disputed areas on Soviet territory.

The Soviet side pointed out: If the Chinese side really wished to make the boundary line clear and definite, every meter of the boundary line would have been ascertained in the 10 years since the beginning of the negotiations on the border issue in 1969. In that case, it could have been ascertained whether or not every meter of the boundary line accords with the documents of the Russian-Chinese negotiations, and the border issue could have been removed from our agenda. However, the Chinese side does not want to reach an agreement but prefers to create a border issue and to use this issue as a means to achieve its political ends.

The Soviet Union held: If there is no cause for difficulties in Soviet-Chinese relations, these difficulties will gradually disappear once the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation between the two countries is restored. Even though some problems still exist, they can be solved on the basis of equality and mutual understanding. As for other problems, they can be solved in the future. At the first plenary meeting of the 1979 Soviet-Chinese negotiations, the Soviet delegation put forward for discussion a draft joint statement on the principles governing mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC. This document of great political significance reflected the Soviet side's principled stand on Soviet-Chinese relations.

## WEEKLY DISCUSSES 10 YEARS OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

PM081417 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Feb 82 pp 14-15

[Aleksandr Bovin and Vladimir Lukin "Dialogue": "More Than Billiards But Not Quite Chess. Ten Years After the 'Shanghai Communique'"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Nixon's trip to the PRC began on 21 February 1972. This was the first visit in history by a U.S. administration chief to China. The talks ended in the adoption of the so-called "Shanghai Communique." Some 10 years have elapsed since then. The motives for the Sino-U.S. rapprochement and what has happened over the decade in the sphere of Sino-U.S. relations are discussed by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin and Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof Vladimir Petrovich Lukin.

Lukin: Nixon's visit was of course not political adlibbing. It was preceded by "small steps diplomacy," Beijing's "ping-pong" gesture and two visits by Kissinger: the secret visit in July and the visit announced in advance -- in October 1971.... There is no doubt, however, that the epoch-making turning point in the development of Sino-U.S. relations did indeed consist in the Nixon meeting with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai 10 years ago.

A sharp turn -- from extreme hostility to intensive rapprochement -- in relations between two such large and influential states is an extremely important and large-scale phenomenon in world politics. From the vantage point of a decade later, the motives for the rapprochement can perhaps be seen more clearly than before....

Bovin: Well, these motives were sufficiently obvious even then, and more so now. I would begin by mentioning that hostile, tense relations between powers in the PRC and U.S. class are obviously an abnormal state of affairs contradicting the interests of those states and the interests of the world community as a whole. From any viewpoint -- political, economic or geographical -- the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is a natural and legitimate process.

Lukin: Is that not too abstract?

Bovin: Why "too?" The specific circumstances do not change but supplement the general picture, the general framework, which includes particular political events. And, of course, there were such circumstances here, and major ones at that. The main factor was Beijing's move to anti-Soviet positions.

Beijing needed Washington: First, to expand its room for maneuver with its anti-Soviet policy and in particular to prevent the establishment of extensive Soviet-U.S. cooperation; second, to strengthen its positions in the international arena as a state with global interests and global political influence.

And Washington needed Beijing: First, to erect a firmer foundation for its Asian (and Pacific) policy; and, second, to have an additional lever for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union. Nixon was very reluctant to abandon the course of developing Soviet-U.S. relations. But he evidently believed that U.S. positions in Soviet-U.S. dialogue would be firmer if Washington strengthened its Chinese rear.... That was how "triangle" diplomacy began.

Lukin: In addition to what you have said I should like to add a number of more particular but nonetheless important elements. Washington's foreign policy course, in particular its tactics of gradual deescalation of the intervention in Vietnam and on the broader plane in the partial withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces away from Chinese borders within the framework of the implementation of the "Nixon Doctrine," encouraged Beijing's activity on the U.S. salient. Nixon and his advisers believed that the forces which they united under the general rubric of "Asian nationalism" could themselves successfully curb Chinese expansion. And the United States, while continuing to back these Asian protagonists, was to exploit the former and the latter in its own global interests.

Great significance attached to internal political circumstances in both countries. Take note -- in the lifetime of the "Great Helmsman" high-level visits were in only one direction: from the United States to China. From the viewpoint of ritual this vividly recalls the situation which existed at the time of the "Middle Kingdom," when the kneeling "barbarians" -- foreigners -- appeared before the royal eyes of the "son of heaven." This style with regard to the largest imperialist country enabled Beijing propaganda to create the illusion of restoring former greatness. The dissemination of these illusions was particularly important in the atmosphere of disillusionment and apathy which followed the hysteria of the "Cultural Revolution."

For Washington rapprochement was initially facilitated by the fact that in the atmosphere of detente the positions of the so-called "Taiwan lobby," an influential reactionary grouping putting powerful pressure on the U.S. legislative and executive authorities in a direction hostile to the PRC, were weakened. But by the early seventies times had changed. The U.S. pressure had created in the United States something in the nature of a "China vogue." In this atmosphere Nixon's actions in relation to the PRC strengthened his internal political positions.

Indeed, in such a large-scale foreign policy initiative covering such a vast period of time the motives change in the course of the movement.

Bovin: I would not say that they change. They are as it were formed and accumulate one on top of the other. Initially, as I was trying to show, political and geostrategic motives prevailed. Then, after Mao Zedong's death and China's embarkation on the path of the "four modernizations," economic and scientific and technical ties began to be established. True, the period of initial euphoria over the potential of the Chinese market ended quite rapidly. Having slowed down their modernization rates, the Chinese correspondingly cut back on orders. Indeed, in general the new partners' credit-worthiness had begun to give rise to growing doubts among U.S. business circles. Finally, in recent years both sides have begun to display increasing interest in contacts along military-strategic lines.

Here we should probably add the following. The Soviet Union is by no means opposed to good relations between the PRC and the United States. But, naturally, we are against their anti-Soviet orientation. This is after all not just a problem for the Soviet Union. In practice neither the Chinese nor the Americans have or can have real levers for influencing the USSR's policy. They cannot "throw us back" anywhere. But they can throw back detente. And they are doing so -- counter to the interests of the entire world community of states. Sino-U.S. relations are thus acting today as one of the main factors in destabilizing the international situation and stoking international tension.

Lukin: Does that mean that both Beijing and Washington view the Sino-U.S. rapprochement from the viewpoint of the long-term prospect, the steady coincidence (or parallel nature) of their strategic interests?

Bovin: I doubt it. The Sino-U.S. partnership is encumbered with substantial difficulties and contradictions. It is, if you like, a partnership without trust or, let us say, with a minimum of trust. The Americans want to play the "China card," that is to use China in their own political interests. Yet the Chinese are not averse to playing the U.S. card. In this situation thinking in long-term categories is complicated.

It seems to me that medium-term calculations most probably prevail. More than billiards but not quite chess, so to speak.

Hence the highly uneven nature of the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Lukin: Indeed, this development is proceeding like a pendulum. With a general tendency toward rapprochement....

Bovin: Pardon me, that is precisely what I am not sure of. Externally it seems true. Political contacts have become more regular. Trade has increased considerably. All that is so. But have trust and mutual understanding increased? I may be wrong, but I am forming the impression that both the Americans and the Chinese are now looking at each other with far more suspicion than 10 years ago.

Lukin: You are probably right in some respects. Nevertheless if you emphasize not emotions but objective facts you can hardly deny that the fabric of Sino-U.S. relations has become denser. The path toward this has been most tortuous, and in my own opinion four stages can be pinpointed on it.

The culmination of the first stage was the above-mentioned events -- Nixon's visit and the adoption of the "Shanghai communique." This first, dynamic stage ended in late 1973 or early 1974. Its main results were the establishment of regular and reliable channels for bilateral consultations, the initiation of a regular exchange of opinions on the most important questions of world politics. It was precisely then that Washington, primarily through Kissinger's efforts, elaborated and adopted "triangle diplomacy." Its main rules were: The adoption of very important foreign policy decisions geared simultaneously to the PRC and the USSR; the maintenance of relations by approximate equidistance with both these countries; and an attempt to ensure that U.S. relations with both the USSR and the PRC were better than those countries' relations with each other.

The second stage of U.S.-Chinese rapprochement can be reckoned from early 1974 to late 1977. The development rates of bilateral relations are markedly reduced. The reason is the uncertainty of the internal political situation in the two countries. In the PRC the illness and death first of Zhou Enlai and then of Mao Zedong and the aggravation of the power struggle. In the United States the Watergate scandal and Nixon's resignation. In both Beijing and Washington a period of fluctuations ensued, and the results of past years were assessed and reassessed again and again.

The third stage began in the spring of 1978 (Brzezinski's visit to the PRC) and continued right up to the end of the Carter administration's term. Stagnation was replaced by vigorous attempts at further rapprochement. The main results of this stage were the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979 and correspondingly the breaking off of diplomatic relations and of the military treaty between Washington and Taipei, the improvement of the level of political coordination on an anti-Soviet basis (particularly as a result of Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit in early 1979), the conclusion of the interstate economic agreement providing for the granting of most-favored-nation status to the PRC, a considerable expansion of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and, finally, measures to build up cooperation in the military sphere (particularly after U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's PRC visit in January 1980). At this stage the former "equidistance" obviously yielded to preferential relations with the PRC (reaching, in the opinion of some observers, the level of "quasi-allied" relations).

And, finally, the fourth stage, covering last year and the beginning of this. Again there are signs of complications, uncertainty and latent tension.

This "jerkiness" brings to mind the presence of the complex and dynamic interweaving of various trends, incentives to rapprochement, and contradictions....

Bovin: Metaphors by no means always elucidate a political analysis. But since we are guests of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA I shall venture to say that the contradictions which exist thaw, then freeze again and then thaw again -- which cannot fail to cause major jolts to the entire system of Sino-U.S. relations. These contradictions are varied. Some develop on the surface of events, others are of an underlying nature.

The Americans, hypnotized by the anti-Soviet leitmotiv of Beijing's foreign policy course, are inclined to discount the fact that China -- despite the monstrous zigzags and caperings of its policy -- is nonetheless on the other side of the world social divide from the United States. This can indeed be ignored at present. And the United States, in applauding China's anti-Soviet policy and associating itself with it, can gain tactical and even strategic points. But living history is not only the past and present but also the future. And what comes across as a gain today may tomorrow or the day after result in a fundamental setback for the Americans.

Lukin: It is nice to speak optimistically. As far as I understand it, you are convinced that sooner or later Chinese policy will evolve in a positive direction.

Bovin: Sooner -- I do not know. Later -- yes. And it seems to me that the Americans or at any rate the most perspicacious of them realize -- albeit so far only subconsciously -- that the future of Sino-U.S. relations focused on anti-Sovietism is wreathed in the shifting smoke of uncertainty. And this in no way promotes the growth of trust in their partner.

Lukin: Perhaps it would nonetheless be better for us to talk not of what will be (or will not be) but of what has been and what is?

Bovin: Not better, but simpler. That is correct. There is a quite marked divergence of strategic interests. Beijing emphasizes the creation of an anti-Soviet coalition consisting of China, the United States, Japan and Western Europe. Washington, for all its antipathy to the Soviet Union, is disinclined to swallow the Chinese bait with eyes closed. For none of the benefits which forming a bloc with China would give could cover or compensate for the disadvantages which would arise from a tough and prolonged confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Or take the situation in Asia. So far the Chinese tolerate and even encourage the U.S. presence. But the stronger China becomes the less joy Beijing will experience in encountering Americans everywhere.

Taiwan serves as a sort of "squaring of the circle" in Sino-U.S. Relations.

Lukin: It is precisely in the past few weeks that wrangling over the Taiwan question has intensified. For China the problem of Taiwan and its attitude to the island's reunification [with China] has always been one of the main criteria of patriotism and concern for national interests. That is why, whatever their particular "rational" considerations, Deng Xiaoping or any other leader cannot go too far in concessions to the United States on this question unless they want strongly to "tear themselves up from their roots" and lose contact with them. That is why Beijing reacted sharply to the law passed by the U.S. Congress on 13 March 1979 on relations with Taiwan, including the obligation to support Taiwan militarily. The incumbent President (in contrast to the previous one) has openly and repeatedly declared his approval of this law and his intention to implement it. And this in fact means a course unacceptable to Beijing -- "One China, one Taiwan." And the recent U.S. decision to refrain from delivering sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan does not alter the situation fundamentally, for other types of military aid will be maintained.

Bovin: Many people say that the main reason for the argument is the U.S. President's personal pro-Taiwan sympathies, which he has retained since his active cooperation with the "Taiwan lobby."

Lukin: Of course, that is important. The pro-Taiwan bias is an organic part of his general conservative views, in particular his tendency to see the world in "black and white." However, it is not only a case of yearning for abundant ideological light (which frequently causes political blindness). At the level of the U.S. policy-planning apparatus there are also perfectly rational considerations "in favor of Taiwan." Account is taken of Taiwan's rapid economic growth and the possibility of using it as a "showcase," particularly against the background of the Chinese economy's difficulties, the significance of trade with Taiwan for the United States (it totals about $11 billion, while trade with the PRC is $5 billion); the island's growing strategic significance for the United States

Bovin: Apart from Taiwan the Americans have other headaches. It is tempting to take part in China's modernization. It promises big money. But an economically developed China is a new rival. And already they do not know what to do about Japan. So with China as well....

It is even more tempting to arm China. Against the USSR, of course. But what if the situation were to change and the Chinese do an about-turn? Even when the Chinese attacked Vietnam, which in principle did not contradict U.S. interests, the Americans were still nervous. After all, events had obviously gotten out of control. And it could happen again. In general in virtually every case today's advantages could be tomorrow's disadvantages.

Lukin: Another aspect of the matter is the U.S. allies' attitude to Sino-U.S. rapprochement. To the extent that the allies are interested in implementing U.S. global strategy (particularly its anti-Soviet component), they approve of the rapprochement. However, at a more specific level the complications begin. Thus, a number of states neighboring the PRC fear a rapid buildup of Beijing's military power with U.S. aid. Incidentally, in more general form this subject — the possibility (and expediency) of the PRC's rapid economic and military strengthening with aid from the United States and the West as a whole — is being debated most vigorously....

Bovin: They want it, but it pricks....

Lukin: More or less. Take the military aspect. Initially there was a period when arguments about the Chinese military threat to the West, including quite hysterical racist theses about the "yellow peril" were the leitmotiv. At the initial stages of rapprochement, on the contrary, an attempt was made to present the PRC as a weak and helpless dove concerned only somehow to deflect the numerous threats of invasion, although it is well known that in the past 30 years the PRC has regularly and unhesitatingly used its armed forces abroad (11 times, to be precise).

In the second half of the seventies the idea of using the Chinese military potential to resolve U.S. global-strategic problems prevailed. The task was set of strengthening the PRC militarily in order to "balance" the Soviet Union and reduce its room for maneuver.

However, conservative U.S. circles fear the rapid growth of the military potential of "communist China," particularly the navy, air force and strategic forces. After all, Washington would not be able to control the use of that potential. And the zigzags in the Chinese foreign policy course are well known to all. I sometimes have the impression that Washington does not so much want alliance with the PRC and the promotion of that country's military strengthening as to demonstrate loudly the possibility of all this in order to "intimidate" the Soviet Union....

Bovin: The word "intimidate" in my opinion makes the situation too easy, oversimplifies it. In Washington there are people who would like to go further than "intimidation." But there are also others. And it is this duality of motive, this lack of clarity in the overall perspective and the disputes among the U.S. ruling clique which, it seems to me, lead to the point where U.S. policy will fluctuate somewhere between a "triangle" and a "quasi-alliance."

Lukin: At present the pendulum is obviously closer to a "quasi-alliance."

Bovin: Possibly. The question is how long this "at present" will last. It is logical to suppose that Beijing leaders have varying opinions regarding the orientation of the country's foreign policy. Sane Chinese cannot fail to ask: What has China gained by placing itself in a self-make anti-Soviet cage? They cannot fail to ask: How are embraces with those who support corrupt tyrannical regimes and impudently interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples affecting China's prestige? Incidentally, it is precisely these questions which are being encouraged over Taiwan.

Ultimately it may be asserted that hostile relations with our country accord with neither U.S. nor Chinese national interests. And, as Beijing and Washington become aware of this, a fundamentally new political situation will emerge. Not only the three states but all mankind will gain from the equalization of relations right round the "triangle" perimeter.

Lukin: It remains for me to repeat: It is pleasant to talk to an optimist.

## JAPANESE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST RIMPAC EXERCISES

PM041113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Tevin dispatch: "Against the Constitution"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Feb -- Mass protest demonstrations against Japan's being dragged into the system of aggressive U.S. military blocs have been conducted in Yokosuka by the country's democratic and public organizations in connection with the sending of a group of Japanese naval ships to participate in the multinational Rimpac-82 naval maneuvers. The two newest missile-carrying destroyers -- Asakaze and Tachikaze -- and the helicopter carrier (?Shirane) sailed from Yokosuka naval base for the region where the maneuvers are to be held, the Hawaiian Islands.

The pentagon has conducted the Rimpac maneuvers since 1971. Right from the start Washington set the target of "closing a ring" around the Pacific and involving other U.S. military allies in Rimpac. Despite the fact that Japan's Constitution prohibits it from participating in multilateral military alliances, ships and aircraft of the Japanese Navy have participated in these maneuvers.

The Japanese Navy is now becoming one of the "spikes" of the Pentagon's "military cudgels," which is being used to suppress the national liberation, anti-imperialist movement in Asia.

Washington's plans provide for a further increase in the number of participants in Rimpac. According to local newspapers, the question of involving the navy of South Korea, another U.S. ally in the Pacific region, in them has not been removed from the agenda.

## JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDING PLAN ALARMS PUBLIC

PM081525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Japan: A Course of Militarization"]

[Text] Tokyo has published the latest 5-year plan for modernizing and equipping Japan's armed forces. Formulated by the National Defense Agency, it covers the period 1983-1987. This new militarist program envisages, in particular, buying 90 F-16 Eagle fighters, 60 P-3C Orion antisubmarine aircraft and E-2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft and 40 heavy helicopters for the air force and 15 warships, including surface missile carriers and submarines, for the navy.

Thus, in the "5-year militarization plan," the National Defense Agency is mainly paying attention to increasing the combat strength of the navy and air forces. Tokyo is thereby striving to satisfy Washington's demand for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to control sea and air space thousands of miles from the country's shores. Meanwhile, the National Defense Agency does not intend to relax efforts aimed at strengthening the land forces.

As we can see, Japan's latest 5-year militarist program is very expensive and will cost an astronomical sum -- 24 trillion yen, even according to the modest estimates of the National Defense Agency itself. Presenting his department's "creation" to the country's parliament, National Defense Agency Chief S. Ito advocated the "complete" fulfillment of this army modernization plan, emphasizing in particular the "great importance" of defending sea and air communications hundreds of miles from Japanese shores.

In his speech, the National Defense Agency chief was not stinting on statements about the "Soviet military threat." S. Ito only needed to do this so as in some way to justify the implementation of a frankly militarist program. And the military department's leader cited one more "argument." He appealed to the country's government to respond to Washington's demand to raise Japan's "defense capability" and to take further steps in that direction so as "not to disappoint U.S. hopes."

And, by all accounts, the Japanese Government does not intend to disappoint Washington's "hopes." This is attested, in particular, by the story of the approval of the country's state budget for fiscal 1982 (which begins on 1 April), which was reported by the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. In drafting a new budget within the framework of "strict economy," the Ministry of Finance envisaged increasing military spending by "just" 6.5 percent in comparison with 1981. However, militant U.S. and Japanese circles considered this level "unsatisfactory." The journal writes that Reagan administration representatives let it be known that the "modest, in their view, increase in Japanese military spending does not tally with the Americans' desire to force Japan to increase its defense potential."

The Ministry of Finance was pressured by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Japanese Foreign Ministry, which considers relations with the United States the "cornerstone" of the country's "foreign policy." Ultimately, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports, Finance Minister M. Watanabe and his people were called "to order" and the Z. Suzuki government adopted a budget with a 7.75-percent increase in military spending, increasing it to 2.6 trillion yen.

And so that Washington is quite reassured over Japan's future "defense policy," Y. Sakurauchi, head of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, will be making an official visit there at the end of this month. As the KYODO TSUSHIN news service has reported, the foreign policy department leader will report to the overseas ally that Japan is prepared to emphasize the stepping up of its defense potential, primarily its air and sea potential. Which is why it will be acquainting the U.S. side in detail with the new 5-year program for building up the Self-Defense Forces' combat strength.

The Japanese Government's militarist course, of which the National Defense Agency program is a constituent, is causing increasing alarm among the broad circles of the country's public who oppose the strengthening of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation. Expressing this viewpoint, the newspaper MAINICHI has written that such a course would be contrary to the country's policy enshrined in its constitution, as well as the Japanese people's desire for peaceful coexistence.

## DPRK PROTESTS U.S. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS

LD061144 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar, TASS -- A representative of the Korean People's Democratic Republic at the Military Commission on Armistice in Korea denounced as gross encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Korean People's Democratic Republic intrusions of American reconnaissance SR-71 planes into its air space.

As was reported by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, U.S. spy planes made 17 provocative flights in a period since February 13, when major American-South Korean military exercises Team Spirit-82 began in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

The representative of the Korean People's Democratic Republic stressed that U.S. actions were a serious violation of the agreement on armistice in Korea; these actions heighten the situation in the region. He demanded an immediate end to these hostile actions.

## PRAVDA REVIEWS SRV AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

PM081557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh report: "In the Main Salient"]

[Text] Hanoi, March -- One of the most important of the tasks now facing the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] is the struggle to increase the efficiency of the basic sector of the economy -- agriculture -- and to increase the production of foodstuffs and commerical crops both for domestic consumption and for export. That is why during the current preparations for the fifth VCP congress priority importance is being attached to questions of agricultural development at meetings of party organizations and provincial and city party conferences discussing the precongress documents.

"Last year, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan," La Xuan Dinh, chief of the Ministry of Agriculture's International Relations Directorate, told me, "may be described as successful both for arable farming and for livestock raising. We harvested 15 million tons of foodstuffs; 4.8 percent more than in the last year of the Second 5-Year Plan. That is 100,000 tons above plan targets. Of course, if the total quantity is divided by the 54 million inhabitants, the figure is not large -- about 180 kg per capita. Nonetheless we regard these results as a significant victory."

The biggest contribution to the country's food stores was made by Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Thanh Noa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Bac and Ha Nam Ninh provinces and the agricultural districts of Hiaphong. The fact that the rice harvest was increased by 900,000 tons is very important.

"It is noted in our country," economist (Khieu Tho) said, "that we were helped to obtain such a high harvest by favorable weather conditions, increased organization among rural workers and improved administrative machinery. But not all these factors came into play last year. From the viewpoint of weather conditions, the year was not as good as it might have been. Certain regions were in a difficult position. More than 400,000 hectares of sowings in the south suffered from typhoons and extreme heat. Nor did the state have much potential for material and technical assistance. For instance, the countryside received 60,000 tons less chemical fertilizer than in the previous year. True, there were favorable factors too: The creation of a plant breeding service has been completed in the country, and this supplies cooperatives with high-yield varieties of rice which not only mature earlier but are better able to resist agricultural pests. Of course, this could not fail to have the effect of increasing yields."

But the improvement in the administrative machinery and the introduction of piecework payments for labor and the principles of material incentives must be regarded as the main reason for agriculture's success. It may be said quite definitely that no previous restructuring has met with such rapid acknowledgement and support among the peasants as work payment by end results. And the SRV Council of Ministers has quite rightly described it as the "basis for developing widespread socialist competition."

"The essence of the new system," Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu noted, "lies in the correct combination of the interest of the state, the collective and the working person. This system has revealed tremendous hidden reserves. A new attitude has emerged to land use, work on the land and the improvement of agricultural techniques on the basis of the latest scientific achievements as well as the methods of cultivating the fields that have been tried and tested over centuries of experience."

Agricultural scientists and specialists describe how, as a result of the introduction of the new system of work payments, last year 90 percent of the republic's arable land was sown at the best possible time as regards agricultural techniques. Some 70 percent of all sowings were weeded three times.

Throughout the year economical use was made of water and fertilizers, which is of extremely great significance in complex climatic conditions. Many people believe -- quite rightly -- that the cold weather, the protracted drought, typhoons and pests would undoubtedly have led to a fall in harvests, had the economic restructuring not taken place in good time.

"However," economist (Khieu Tho) observed, "errors were permitted in a number of places. In some places the land was divided up into excessively small plots and norms were understated, and the administration of production units left much to be desired. Of course, this did not lead to success. Now it is absolutely clear that the system of piecework payments can only be effective where all leaders, from top to bottom, understand its profound economic meaning and apply it correctly in practice."

While being primarily concerned with increasing rice production, at the same time the party demands unremitting attention to such food crops — known as secondary crops in Vietnam -- as soybeans, other pulses, potatoes, manioc and corn. The country has very rich experience in cultivating these crops.

The party has set major tasks in the sphere of agriculture for this year.

"We must harvest 16 million tons," La Xuan Dinh said, "and provide ourselves fully with food. All the conditions exist for this: land, manpower, a favorable climate."

The party and government believe that in order to resolve this task it is necessary over a 5-year period to open up approximately 1 million hectares of new land and increase the grain harvest in southern regions, where at present only one harvest a year is grown for the most part, although favorable conditions exist for obtaining a second crop after the rice — pulses, particularly soybeans.

The party Central Committee has adopted a resolution whereby party and economic organs, particularly in the provinces located in the Red River and Meking deltas, must sharply increase production, which means increasing food deliveries to the state. It is necessary to improve supplies of industrial goods to the rural population in exchange for food, to establish advantageous purchase prices and to adopt a number of other measures. Everything possible must be done to ensure that state procurements meet the country's requirements for food products.

"Our country," Do Van Nguyen, chief of the general rubber directorate, told me, "has the opportunity to produce on a large scale such valuable crops as coffee, tea, pineapples and citrus fruits. And, of course, rubber, which is necessary for many sectors of the national economy. Some 50,000 hectares of rubber plantations are now being assimilated. Some 15 state farms have already been created, and have been supplied with Soviet machinery. Soviet specialists have come to us. The first few thousand hectares are already under hevea. This year the rate of development of rubber plantations will be considerably higher. Other CEMA countries will also take part in this important work — Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR."

At all stages -- from the cultivation of seedlings to the transportation of the harvested crop -- agricultural production is scaling new heights. The fifth VCP congress will give new impetus to the struggle to restructure agriculture, increase its efficiency and improve the living standards of a people who have borne incredible difficulties in the long battle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

## WUJEK MINE MODEL FOR RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND

PM091245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 3

Part 2 of special correspondent Col V. Moroz "Reportant from Poland" under the heading "In Their Hour of Trials": "At the Wujek Mine" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The development of events at Silesia's Wujek coal mine from August 1980 to the introduction of martial law serves as a model of events in the country -- a particularly vivid model, for it was at this enterprise alone that Solidarity's extremist forces succeeded in taking their dirty deeds to their logical conclusion: bloodshed and tragedy. It is easier here than anywhere else to see where the Bujaks and Rulewskis were leading Polish workers and what they were preparing for.

What is happening at the mine now is also typical and characteristic of the whole country.

The top echelons of the Solidarity leadership regarded the Wujek mine as a testing ground for theory and practice. Among 14 other "key" enterprises, the mine was inspected by Walesa, Bujak and Rulewski. Here Waliszewski perfected his skills as an orator. The workers' collective was split by their efforts. Two-thirds of the miners enlisted in Solidarity, among them many PZPR members. At first they were encouraged to join the new trade union; the hope was to implement the party line within the union through them. This naive hope was not justified. Lacking political tempering, the workers belonging to the party were lost and absorbed in the masses -- first disoriented, then demoralized.

At the same time it is a significant fact that cadre miners who had linked their destiny with the mine long before were not deceived by the false slogans and demagoguery of the loudmouthed leaders and staunchly preserved the sector trade union organization.

"If you compare what Solidarity and the sector trade union have done for the miners," Jacek Mirski, first secretary of the mine's PZPR committee, says, "the advantage is indisputably on the side of the old organization. In the most difficult conditions, it alone resolved urgent social questions and questions of everyday life. Solidarity did not take trouble over such 'trifles.' It also turned away from production. For 16 months the enterprise failed to fulfill production targets."

Jacek Mirski is not yet 30. He came to the Wujek mine after graduating from the Krakow Mining and Metallurgical Academy. He became first secretary of the party committee last May. By all appearances the stage managers behind the scenes were hoping that a young mechanical engineer with no experience in party work would not interfere with Solidarity, which has cast aside all restraint, and that he would soon give ground on ideological positions. This did not happen. Comrade Mirski did not retreat from his principles. In 6 months the committee expelled from the party more than 80 people who had dishonored the title of PZPR member by the deals with the political enemy.

"All the same," Jacek admits with grief, "the party committee's activity was paralyzed. Anyone who dared criticize Solidarity or reveal its true face was ostracized. You could get on the blacklist just by visiting the party committee. And there was nobody to defend a person tearing down an anticommunist leaflet or libelous bulletin."

The party committee secretary shows photographs of the mine's underground installations bedecked with loud, challenging Solidarity banners. This filth has now been cleared away from the buildings. Solidarity displayed "visual materials" permeated with hatred for socialism and the people's power on stands in the street and on the sidewalk. They sought to mislead and deceive, to embitter gullible, politically naive people as much as possible.

There was also press output aimed not only at emotions but at consciousness. Sets of leaflets apparently talked about the distant past and illustrated times long gone by with charts and diagrams. But the conclusion they imposed was highly poisonous. So-called "experts" backed up their slander of the party and the country with "objective" figures and pseudoscientific statistics. Numerous foreign "research centers" also worked zealously for Solidarity, flooding the Polish information market with vile slander.

Drunk on their successes in small fields, namely enterprises, the Solidarity leaders, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and members of the Confederation for Independent Poland (they were known in the West as "the sergeants in the trenches") prepared for the decisive battle in a bigger field -- on a countrywide scale. At Wujek as at other "key" enterprises, they began to knock together a detachment of warriors and to arm them. They banked on the young miners. There were many such people in the mine -- they had not lost their ties with their plots of land in the countryside, but had come to Silesia for miner's wages and were indifferent to the enterprise's traditions and its future.

Some 1,600 workers without families lived in hostels. The difficulties associated with the economic crisis affected them particularly severely. No political education work was carried out at the mine with young miners. In a word, the material was inflammable....

"It so happened," mechanic Karol Dziura relates, "that the miners learned of the imposition of martial law in the country from a Solidarity messenger who made his way underground during the change of shift. The provocateur deceived the workers and convinced them that many of them would be seized by the militia on the surface, that an uprising was flaring in Poland, that martial law was imposed not by Poles but...by Soviet soldiers."

In this case the ideological sabotage worked. The Wujek mine was the only enterprise in Poland where armed resistance was offered to militia personnel. Or more precisely, where they were attacked. Six people were killed. Two more died later of their wounds. It is hardly necessary to specify on whose conscience the tragedy lies.

The Western mass media, avoiding precise figures and supplying Solidarity with instructions on the methods of combating the lawful authorities, have for more than a month now been lamenting the "innumerable victims" of martial law. The 2,179 people who have been killed or have starved to death in prisons in northern Ireland are of much less interest to them. Nor do they have any sympathy for the thousands of Salvadorans struck down with weapons marked "made in USA." The fate of the Polish worker is a matter of indifference to them. It simply proved impossible to warm their hands at the Polish fire. That is why the U.S. President believes that the situation in Poland is "continuing to deteriorate," although in reality it is returning to normal and stabilizing. And it is no use kicking yourself, you can't do anything about it.

What is the situation now at the enterprise whose name the counterrevolutionaries tried to make their slogan? For 18 months the mine failed to fulfill production targets. Now it is fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan -- and the plan has been increased by 700 tons of coal a day compared with the previous plan. Soon even more output will be brought to the surface: the front for the extraction of energy materials for export is extending. The mine, like Poland as a whole, is reviving.

The miners are working under wartime schedules. What does this mean? In the West they proclaim that the workers are sent to the drifts and the shops all but under guard and that there are military supervisors at the workplaces. Lies plucked from thin air. At this and other enterprises even the most attentive observer will not be struck by any outward signs of martial law.

The exceptional form of management of the national economy which has mobilized people to shock labor comes mainly through the workers' minds and hearts. Perhaps not for all of them. But the Wujek mine and Poland's whole coal industry, which is less dependent than others on cooperative ties, are producing more output than envisaged by the plans. Some 620,000 tons of coal extracted by Polish miners on a day which is considered a day off speaks for itself. People under supervision do not work like that.

Party life is reviving at the mine. The first general party meeting held in the conditions of martial law was attended by 90 percent of the Communists -- about 1,000 people. It is worth mentioning this. The barking Western radio voices are burying the workers' party and reporting the mass surrender of party cards, passing off their own instructions as reality. This is not happening in the party organizations. Those who joined the party for selfish reasons or who were ideologically and morally degenerate fell away earlier. Jacek Mirski, first secretary of the mine's party committee, and his deputy, Second Secretary Edmund Karczewski, believe that future party membership must be discussed with some comrades. At the same time the leaders of the party organization spoke of the firm party nucleus, the worker-Communists, many of whom were previously singled out only for their coalface work but who were seen in a new light at the critical hour for the party and the motherland and became active helpers of the party committee. They did not bow down before malicious elements or set aside their party conscience.

People on the party committee also pronounced with respect, warmth and pride the name of Communist Piotr Giemka, a colonel and deputy chief of the Voivodship Military Staff for Political Matters. This courageous, firm person held talks with armed strikers after the tragedy. He is also well known at other mines where extremists kept the miners underground.

The atmosphere at the talks was grave and intense. The provocateurs had nothing to lose. The miners, deceived by them and by Western radio broadcasts (the only ones they were allowed to listen to), did not believe that Giemkia was a Polish Army officer or that he was a Pole at all. The political worker crossed the picket line to show them how his own father had devoted his life to Wujek and how his fellows from the mining school now work at the pit. What words life demanded of Giemka -- words of high, Leninist truth -- in order to crush the extremists' adventurist appeals, overcome coarse language, reach the minds of those who were deceived and sober them up.

I met with Colonel Giemka when he was still carrying out army duties. The following day he was to accept the responsible post of secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee for Miners' Affairs. New party work was awaiting this man with the unbending character of a soldier and a Communist.

The life of the thousands-strong workers' collective of Katowice's Wujek mine, like the life of Poland as a whole, is returning to normal. There are still considerable difficulties. It will take years to overcome some of them. But the important turning point has passed.

"We are convinced that martial law is not directed against us," says Leon Bywalec, who has been working at the mine for more than 25 years. "After looking into everything, we took it as an order to 'halt,' requiring us to stop, look around, think. The abyss lay ahead. The time for futile rallies has passed. The time for work has come."

That is how people think at an enterprise which had a special place in the extremist forces' plans. That is how millions of Polish working people think. Now they are looking to the future with confidence, Poland has been, is and will remain socialist.

## ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' SEND-OFF NOTED

PM071149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 28 February, a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, left Moscow for Bucharest. It had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; L.A. Makarova and V.M. Pereudin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

## KAPEK, PRAGUE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD092254 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague city party committee headed by Comrade Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague city party committee, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The guests were met at the aiport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials. Later, a meeting was held between Comrade Grishin and the delegation.

## SPYING BY U.S. EMBASSY IN ATHENS ALLEGED

PM071255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Den of Spies"]

[Text] "The U.S. Embassy in Athens Is a Center of Espionage and Subversion" is the headline given by the Greek newspaper ETHNOS to a report by its London correspondent.

As the newspaper writes, on display at an exhibition in London organized by Iranian representatives on the occasion of the third anniversary of the overthrow of the shah there are secret documents including the entire correspondence of the U.S. ambassador in Tehran with the State Department and the CIA addressed to the U.S. Embassy in Athens. There are also dozens of American false passports which were supplied to CIA agents, both U.S. and foreign citizens including Greeks, on display at the exhibition, the paper reports. All these materials were seized by Iranian students in the American Embassy in Tehran, TASS reports.

The secret American documents throw light on the activity of the U.S. Embassy in Athens, which was and still is an important center for planning subversive CIA operations in the Near East, ETHNOS points out.

The documents on display at the exhibition reveal the close cooperation between the resident CIA agents in Athens and the Turkish secret services and the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad. This "triangle," which also included the shah's SAVAK, was codenamed "Trident" in the document.

"Trident" has mounted energetic activity in the countries of the Near East with the aim of overthrowing governments objectionable to U.S. imperialism, the paper writes.

## MATERIALS ON VISIT OF FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

### Officials at Arrival

LD091154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mauno Koivisto president of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit.

At the steps leading down from the plane at Vnukovo Airport, Mauno Koivisto was met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister. The president of Finland was also met by Inamddzhan Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Bugayev, USSR minister; Lapin and Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees, Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank; Vosev, director general of TASS; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; Vysotin and Lugovskoy, heads of departments of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials. Among those meeting him was the Finnish ambassador to the USSR, Hallama.

In honor of the Finnish president, the national flags of Finland and the USSR were hoisted at the airport.

From the airport, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Mauno Koivisto and other Soviet and Finnish leaders went to the city in cars accompanied by an honorary motorcycle escort.

## Kremlin Tour

LD091432 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, now on a visit in Moscow, today laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. With a minute's silence he paid tribute to the memory of the founder of the Soviet state.

A wreath was placed to the unknown soldier's tomb at the Kremlin wall. The guest paid tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, for the sake of peace and happiness of peoples.

A guard of honour of the three services of the USSR Armed Forces -- land forces, air force and navy -- was lined up at the unknown soldier's tomb. The orchestra played national anthems of Finland and the Soviet Union.

The president and the persons accompanying him saw the sights of the Kremlin. They went to the museum "V.I. Lenin's Study and Flat in the Kremlin", the armoury chamber and the exhibition of the USSR diamond fund.

## Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD091730 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the dinner in the Kremlin in honour of President Mauno Koivisto of Finland:

"Dear Mr President!

Dear Finnish guests!

Comrades!

We are glad to welcome cordially in Moscow Mr. President Koivisto and statesmen and political figures, representatives of business circles of friendly Finland, who arrived together with him.

Mr. President, you are paying your first foreign visit as head of the state of Finland to the Soviet Union. In this we see an evidence of the great significance attached in your country to relations with the USSR. In the Soviet Union's foreign policy the line of strengthening goodneighbourliness with Finland also holds a highly important, I would say, special place.

It is generally recognized that the turning-point in relations between our countries was signalled by the signing in 1948 of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. From the very outset it was conceived as a treaty between equal partners, which decided to build their relations on the basis of full respect and consideration in action for each other's rights and interests, common concern over the strengthening of peace.

Such relations have taken shape not by themselves. Beyond them is purposeful work of many years by both sides. A serious contribution to it is made, as practices have shown, by the regular meetings and personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries. Your visit to Moscow is a continuation of this useful and fruitful tradition.

Time, which is the best judge, has confirmed the fruitfulness of this approach. Over the past years the foundations of Finland's independent peace-loving policy have strengthened, and we sincerely welcome that.

We know that Finland is a good, loyal neighbour to the Soviet Union. I believe that Finland has also convinced itself of the well-wishing and fair attitude to it on the part of our country. The Soviet Union has never tried to force its views on Finalnd, interfere in its internal affairs.

Mutual respect and mutual confidence between the peoples of the USSR and Finland, as well as, which is of no small significance, between the leaders of the two states permanently grow and strengthen.

Both countries have derived and continue deriving no small benefit from their equal cooperation in all fields — in the economic, cultural and political fields.

An unforgettable contribution to reaching these impressive results was made by Finland's prominent statesmen — presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen.

The Soviet-Finnish relations are often described as a good example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This, undoubtedly, is right. I would also add that they are also an example of good, correctly established relations between a big power and its comparatively small neighbour.

If the good fundamentals underlying our relations with you were even more broadly applied in the world, there would be far less seats of tensions and conflicts on our planet.

Take, for example, the situation in the Caribbean basin and Central America. It is obviously deteriorating. We resolutely condemn the threats against Cuba and Nicaragua which are, as before, heard from Washington. We consider U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs on the side of the bloody dictatorship of the military junta, which is bent on suppressing the patriotic and freedom-loving forces of that country, to be reckless and extremely dangerous to the cause of peace.

I am deeply convinced that there, too, the road to peace and security is not through forcing the will by one state on another, but through respect in action for the right of every people to build its life the way it itself considers necessary. These aims are best served, in our view, by the peace-loving and constructive proposals, which were recently put forward by the Government of Nicaragua.

In the same vein are the ideas which were expressed by the president of Mexico, who voiced concern over the present situation in that area. We can fully understand that the leadership of Cuba and Nicaragua saw in these ideas the striving for easing tension in Central America. This would also be useful to the cause of universal peace. The Soviet Union is for such a course of events.

Mr President, we know that Finland is not neutral on matters of war and peace. Its voice can be heard well in international relations and this is a voice in favour of peace, against war.

The Soviet Union, as you know, actively declared for continuing the process of detente, for reducing military confrontation, for strengthening security and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Thus in this we have a large field for interaction. This concerns, in particular, also efforts for attaining fruitful results at the Madrid meeting, which would pave the way to new steps for strengthening security in this continent.

In concluding my speech, I would like to stress that the exchange of views we had with the president of Finland today has shown that we have good possibilities for a further fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

May friendship, mutual trust and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland further strengthen and develop.

To the health and successes of the head of the Republic of Finland, President Mauno Koivisto.

To the health of all of our Finnish guests.

## Koivisto Dinner Speech

LD091824 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS — Follows the full text of the speech made by the President of the Finnish Republic, Mauno Koivisto at a dinner in the Kremlin:

"Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

"Dear friends,

"It gives me special joy that my working visit to the Soviet Union is taking place practically immediately after I have commenced fulfilling the duties of president of the Finnish Republic. I regard this as a new manifestation of the respect which is given in the Soviet Union to the maintenance of good relations with its north-western neighbour based on principles of peaceful coexistence. We highly appreciate this.

"On my own behalf and on behalf of the personages accompanying me I express deep gratitude to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and personally to you, Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, for the friendly invitation and the warm welcome accorded us here in Moscow. I experience a feeling of deep satisfaction that I have had the possibility to talk with you personally, Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and also with your colleagues about many questions of bilateral relations and problems concerning the international situation. The meetings between the leaders of Finland and the Soviet Union, the sincere, open and friendly conversations that take place in the course of these meetings exert a big positive influence on the development of relations between the two countries for the good of our peoples. In recent years the importance of these meetings has grown constantly.

"In accordance with its active peaceloving neutral policy Finland strives to maintain good relations with all countries. This fundamental direction of our foreign policy acquires special significance in respect of neighbours -- the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries. For it is extremely important for the external security and internal activity of every state that its relations with the closest countries be based on striving for cooperation, on mutual trust and respect.

"My predecessors, Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen, have created Finland's foreign policy line in which the central element is the all-round development of relations between our countries on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This treaty invariably retains its topicality in respect of all of its provisions. It accords with the vital interests both of Finland and the Soviet Union. For more than 30 years already it is indicating the true road in the development of our relations on a firm and stable basis. The treaty has created preconditions for both countries for the fulfilment of their strivings to preserve these relations outside of the situation fluctuations of international politics. Credit goes to the treaty also for the fact that today we have truly model relations.

"I am deeply convinced that this will be the case in the future as well. On my part I would like to stress that in the period of my presidency as well Finland will unflaggingly continue to advance along the road mapped out by my esteemed predecessors J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen.

"Economic ties traditionally hold prime importance in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. For a long time already the Soviet Union was Finland's biggest trade partner. And now too it holds the most important place in our export and import. Finland has also strengthened its positions in the leading group of Western trade partners of the Soviet Union. In this connection I would like to stress the importance that President Urho Kekkonen's state activity had also for the successful development of economic relations between our countries.

"We note with deep satisfaction that in recent years there was a considerable growth of our trade with the Soviet Union. The volume of mutual trade turnover reached five billion roubles last year.

"The growing trade turnover demonstrates in practice the long-term nature of economic cooperation. At the same time it shows that the bilateral treaty basis and the clearing system of accounts create good possibilities for developing trade.

"The main directions of future economic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are recorded in the long-term programme of economic cooperation signed in 1977. A protocol that specified this programme and extended its period of operation to the year 1995 was signed at summit level here in Moscow in 1980. I hope that in future too we will be able to develop economic cooperation on the stable, mutually advantageous treaty basis that has justified itself.

"Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,

"The state of the international situation gives reason both for concern and for serious efforts in the interests of international security and peaceful cooperation. In conditions of the intensification of the arms race we must use all possible means to ensure a return to the process of detente and strengthening of trust between peoples. We highly value the initiatives which you, Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, have set forth to maintain the dialogue between the great powers both on the world and the European levels. Notwithstanding alarming signs we, Finns, are confident that by proceeding from mutual trust it is possible to reach accords on the limitation of armaments and thereby strengthen the security of all sides.

"It is with much expectation and at the same time with a feeling of serious concern that we are following the work of the Madrid meeting. There is no doubt that the difficulties in Madrid are really serious ones. Nevertheless, in these conditions as well Finland strives in cooperation with other neutral and non-aligned countries for progress at the talks. Mutual understanding can be achieved only by way of accords and compromises.

"In the present conditions in Europe it is especially important to strive for the preservation of a stable and invariable situation in the north of the continent. This, as I understand, accords with the interests of all states of the region. There is no doubt that proceeding from these interests it is possible to find such solutions acceptable to all sides that will ensure the preservation of the non-nuclear state of the north. It is with much interest that the ideas which you, Mr. President, have expressed in this connection were studied in Finland.

"Mr. President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,

"As a token of mutual trust I want to raise my glass to your health and personal successes, Mr. President, to the happiness of the Soviet people, who are approaching their historic anniversary, to the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union".

## Account of Talks

LD091920 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- The talks of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarov, with President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto were held today in the Kremlin. Mauno Koivisto arrived in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the talks Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union invariably declares for durable friendship, goodneighbourliness and broad mutually-advantageous cooperation with Finland, the beginning to which was set by the founder of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin.

Mauno Koivisto said that Finland would steadily continue the foreign policy course which was elaborated by Presidents Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen, the course which centers on all-round development of relations with the USSR on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance dated 1948.

Leonid Brezhnev and Mauno Koivisto highly appraised the development of relations between the two countries. They emphasized that the line which was shaped by the 1948 treaty and reaffirmed in the joint documents adopted in the subsequent years meets the long-term interests of the Soviet Union and Finland, ensures a steady and stable development of friendship and cooperation between them, makes Soviet-Finnish relations a weighty constructive factor of European politics. All-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland is a vivid example of the fruitful materialization of the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and also a practical realization of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides pointed to a broad scope and constant growth of traditional Soviet-Finnish commercial and economic ties, developing in accordance with the long-term programme of the development and deepening of the commercial, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation operating to the year 1995. Of mutual benefit is large-scale cooperation of the two countries in the construction of major industrial, power and other projects on the territories of both countries.

When topical international problems were discussed, it was pointed to the coincidence of the stands of the two countries on matters of safeguarding peace and further development of the process of detente, ending of the arms race, removal of the existing tension in international relations and development of equal cooperation among states.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev said, strongly condemns the dangerous course of the United States and NATO bloc at confrontation, at stepping up the arms race and attempts to disrupt the existing military balance to the detriment of the interests of European and international security. The USSR declares for the quest of such a solution of problems at a conference table that no one's security be diminished and the level of military confrontation in Europe be lowering.

The importance on continuing the European process started by the European conference in Helsinki was emphasized. Leonid Brezhnev and Mauno Koivisto declared in favour of concluding the Madrid meeting with substantial positive results, including the decision to convene a conference on measures of confidence-building and security and disarmament in Europe.

When the situation in the north of Europe was discussed, the topicality of Finland's well-known proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the region was emphasized. Mauno Koivisto noted that the Soviet Union's constructive stand is of much importance for its practical implementation.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Also taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Samoteykin, the USSR's Ambassador in Finland Vladimir Sobolev, heads of departments of the USSR Foreign Ministry Yuriy Chernayakov and Georgiy Farafonov;

From the Finnish side -- Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaek, director general of the Finnish Bank Ahti Karjalainen, Finland's Ambassador in the USSR Jaakko Hallama, deputies of the state secretary of Finland's Foreign Ministry Kejo Korhonen and O. Vitol, the president's special assistant J. Kallela, Ambassador at Large Juhani Suomi.

### Soltan Commentary

LD092100 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] President Mauno Doivisto of Finland has arrived in Moscow on a business visit as a guest of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR and Finland are not simply neighbors, writes our commentator Yuriy Soltan. The two nations are linked by long-established [word indistinct] based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, noted recently that the two countries have an invaluable capital which we have accumulated together since the end of the Second World War. This is active good neighbor cooperation in many fields. There is mutual trust and a well wishing attitude of the two nations to each other. Finally, there is mutual respect and the trust of the leaders of the two countries towards each other.

The Soviet Union and Finland have different social and political systems. The USSR is an acknowledged world power and Finland is a small European state. But that doesn't prevent them from developing mutually advantageous trade and economic ties. In volume of its trade with the Soviet Union, Finland is second only to the Federal Republic of Germany in Europe. This cooperation largely helps it to protect its economy against market fluctuations and recessions typical of industrial production in the West.

The social differences also do not interfere with joint actions by the two countries to reduce tension. The Soviet Union fully supports Finland's important proposals on creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. The USSR is ready both to guarantee the non-use of nuclear weapons against countries of such a zone and to consider some other measures as applied to Soviet territory adjacent to the zone. In their turn the leaders of Finland have made repeated statements to support the Soviet peace initiatives to halt the arms race and to carry out the decisions of the all-European conference on security and cooperation, which took place in Welsink.

One has good reason to say that Soviet-Finnish relations fully incorporate the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The fine example of cooperation between the USSR and Finland is especially important today when the policy of the Washington administration has brought about a sharp worsening in the international situation, when Washington is trying to undermine the established system of equal international contacts in Europe, a system Finland, among other countries, was instrumental in creating.

Of course, the world political climate largely depends on the state of Soviet-American relations. But that is not the whole picture. Other states, including European countries, have a major political say and influence in solving world problems. And their voice may be decisive, too. The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says that Soviet people feel certain that the talks between the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland will promote the friendly relations between the two countries and will help to strengthen world peace.

## PONOMAREV MEETS VISITING DANISH COMMUNISTS

LD091520 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark led by chairman of the party Jorgen Jensen today arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation includes member of the executive, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark Ib Merlund, member of the Executive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark Ingmar Wagner, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark Harry Bramsen, Karl Meller and B. Frydensberg-Karlsson.

The delegation was met by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomorev and other officials.

## NETHERLANDS QUEEN'S VISIT TO W. BERLIN ATTACKED

PM091035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kabanov "Rejoinder": "Agreements Should Be Kept"]

[Text] West Berlin, 4 March — At the beginning of this month Beatrix, queen of the Netherlands, and Prince Claus made an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. It is not clear, however, why a visit to West Berlin was included in the distinguished visitor's program. Ten and 1/2 years ago, the ambassadors of the great powers — the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France — signed an agreement on West Berlin. The pivotal provision of this agreement consisted precisely of the fact that this independent political unit was not an integral part of the FRG and would not be governed by it in the future.

Nothing, one would have thought, could be clearer. But no! Bonn persistently tries to include demonstrations of its so-called "presence" in West Berlin in its permanent political repertoire and take their foreign guests to the banks of the Spree.

## OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON FRG ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

DW091540 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The Federal Government's decision means a relapse into the times of cold war when the economic relations between the West and East were not determined by considerations of economic reason and mutual advantage but by the West's intention to harm the socialist community of states. It is known that this dubious goal could not be reached. It was only recently that leading FRG experts had to admit repeatedly that economic sanctions in the past were of little use and could not hit the Soviet Union. Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff rightly stressed that it was absurd to talk in the language of economic threats with a country building space ships and being able to produce every necessary equipment by itself.

The sanctions which the Federal Government decided now and the approval of which proves the obvious inability to work up historical experiences will have no considerable effect on our country's economic development. The Soviet economy will certainly be able to handle the Federal German ban on imports of Crimea champagne, vodka, caviar, carpets and furs. Bonn very likely does not doubt that either. However, whereas the direct effect of the restrictive measures decided in Bonn will not be overwhelming, other consequences which have hardly been considered on the Rhine are possible and of some importance. For instance, the deliberate hindrance of Soviet exports to the Federal Republic will by no means further West German exports to the Soviet Union.

But in Bonn people stress time and again that in the light of the present critical situation in the West the Federal Republic is particularly interested in expanding its trade with the Soviet Union. Politically, too, the Federal Government's recent decision may also be more serious than the people on the Rhine think perhaps it is, because it does not at all strengthen international confidence in the Federal Republic.

It is true, government spokeman Becker found it very important to state that the planned steps did not affect any contractual commitments of the Federal Republic, but nonetheless they do not square with the spirit of the Moscow treaty and Bonn's numerous statements on the cultivation of goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Here, too, the FRG is doing itself an ill favor. Government spokesman Becker also reiterated what Bonn has said so often, that the so-called sanctions are a political signal. But what is Bonn signalling? The socialist states can only conclude that the Federal Government disregards the principles of international relations, above all the principle of non-interference laid down in the HelsinkiFinal Act.

Following the recent Moscow visit of the Polish party and state delegation Bonn should see the futility of its attempts to exert influence on the situation in Poland by such signals. The Polish leadership is doing what it considers necessary to solve its national tasks, and the Soviet Union remains socialist Poland's most reliable friend and ally. Both countries, the whole of the socialist community of states resolutely reject every interference of the NATO states, even if it were to be by way of so-called signals.

If a signal from Bonn can influence a country's policy at all, then this country is the United States. Bonn's decision by which the FRG joins the sanctions demanded by Washington -- although to a reduced degree -- can be considered by the Reagan administration as being a certain success of its antidetente strategy. This strategy is known to be aimed at harrassing the relations between other states of different social systems in Europe and at keeping its European NATO allies strictly to heel. According to Western sources President Reagan plans to use the coming NATO council meeting, to be held in Bonn, to declare the policy of detente a failure and out of date and demand that the West Europeans make a definite change for confrontation with the East.

There is no need to stress how much is at stake here for the FRG. This is also a reason why Bonn's decision to join the U.S. sanctions has triggered astonishment. This scandalous decision does not serve the FRG's interests or the interests of peace in Europe.

## FRG NAVAL MANEUVERS TERMED 'MILITARY SPECTACLE'

LD100038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2155 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Mar (TASS) -- As a representative of the FRG Ministry of Defense confirmed to a TASS correspondent today, in widespread areas of the Baltic and North Seas this week big naval maneuvers began under the codename "Bereitsein Ist Alles" ["the Main Thing Is To Be Ready"]. Operating in the maneuvers are some 65 warships of the FRG Navy, 5,000 soldiers and officers and naval air formations. This further military spectacle is being played out in the direct vicinity of the borders of the states of the socialist community, which gives it the character of a demonstration of military power.

## TASS REPORTS TURKISH VIOLATION OF GREEK AIRSPACE

LD091302 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Athens, 9 Mar, TASS — The Government of Greece has declared a protest to Turkey in connection with the violation of Greece's air space by Turkish Air Force planes. A statement to this effect was made by official spokesman for the government D. Maroudas. He said that the Turkish ambassador have been summoned to the Foreign Ministry of Greece yesterday, where Deputy Foreign Minister Papaoulias demanded explanations from him and handed in to him a note of protest for sending to the Turkish Government.

As the spokesman for the Government of Greece said, Turkish Air Force planes, whose number he did not specify, had invaded Greece's air space in the area of the island of Samothraki in the eastern part of the Aegean Sea.

They flew at a low altitude in the dangerous proximity to the island, did "air acrobatics" there in order to "intimidate" the local population. Greek fighter planes, which took off following an alarm signal, intercepted the violator aircraft and drove them outside Greece's air space.

It is not the first violation of the country's air space by Turkish Air Force planes over the recent week. Such incidents took place several days before during the large-scale air force exercises, which were held by the Turkish authorities close to Greece's borders.

LIPOVOY COMMENTS ON GREEK-CYPRIOT SUMMIT TALKS

PM091643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy report under the rubric "On International Topics": "A Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Athens -- Great interest was aroused in Cyprus and elsewhere by the official visit by Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou to Nicosia and his talks with President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus.

The interest in what concerns the Cyprus problem is only natural. For more than 7 years that Mediterranean state has, through the fault of the forces of international imperialism and reaction, been artificially divided into two territorially, politically and economically independent zones. That is why the arrival in Nicosia of Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, whose government has declared its resolve to give new impetus to the quest for a just solution to the Cyprus problem, was at the center of international public attention.

Summing up the results of the Nicosia talks, political observers draw attention to the fact that the participants in the dialogue noted the absence of any perceptible progress in resolving the Cyprus problem. It was noted that the Cyprus problem is international in nature from start to finish, since it is a question of the violation of a sovereign state's rights and of ensuring peace in the region.

The participants in the Nicosia meeting stressed that the final goal of their efforts is to ensure peace and stability on the island and restore its territorial integrity and sovereignty and its right to follow its chosen course of nonalignment.

As regards specific ways of resolving the Cyprus problem, the need was expressed for the broad internationalization of the Cyprus problem, as well as the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue on Cyprus. It is a question of securing international guarantees of its independence and security.

The Greek premier and the president of Cyprus, while declaring their readiness to consider any international initiatives aimed at resolving the Cyprus problem, stressed that such initiatives must not be against or beyond the UN resolution. The participants in the Nicosia talks noted the particular topicality and positive significance of the Soviet proposal under UN auspices on Cyprus.

As was only to be expected, this gave rise to displeasure among those who have long been nurturing plans for resolving the Cyprus problem within the NATO framework in order to keep Cyprus within their own sphere of influence. It is obviously no accident that certain Western press organs hurried to state that attempts to internationalize the Cyprus problem could lead to the breaking off of the intercommunal talks. They persistently put forward the plan for examining the Cyprus problem within the closed circle of NATO states.

President S. Kiprianou noted that the Cypriot people will not stop the struggle until complete freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are restored to the island and its complete, unconditional demilitarization takes place. The time has indeed come to embark on an active, constructive question for a solution to these problems.

## PRAVDA VIEWS STATUS OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

PM101150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Pavel Demchenko: "USSR-Iran — In the Interests of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] The victory of Iran's revolution in 1979 was one of the most important events in international life in recent years. The revolution greatly changed this country's life and its position in the international arena. The newly formed republic decisively refused to play the role of U.S. military and political ally and imperialist gendarme in the oil-bearing region of the Persian Gulf, left the pro-U.S. CENTO pact and joined the ranks of nonaligned nations. The newly formed republic announced that it would be among the nations fighting against colonialism and Zionism and for freedom and independence.

It is natural that the Soviet Union warmly welcomes positive changes in Iranian policies since this expands the area of similar positions our two countries hold in the international scene and also prepares the ground for the expansion of relations between them on the basis of true good-neighborliness. It should also be pointed out that the Soviet Union is not seeking any special rights or advantages for itself in Iran and has no territorial claims on Iran, but it also wants the peoples of the two countries to coexist peacefully and have friendly cooperation to the advantage of both sides. In the report by the CPSU Central Committee delivered to the 26th party congress, it is stated: "The people of Iran are searching for their way toward freedom and prosperity. We heartily wish them success in this endeavor and are prepared to expand our good relations with Iran on the basis of equal rights and, of course, on the basis of reciprocity."

Now that 3 years have passed since the fall of the shah's regime, the end of the era of U.S. rule in Iran, and when many negative elements in Iranian foreign policy have been eliminated, it seems that the widespread possibilities for expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations should have become a reality. However, let us look at reality. If we look at commercial and economic relations, we see that figures on such relations are impressive and speak for themselves. We need mention only one figure: Exchange of goods between our countries last year was R800 million (more than $1 billion). Construction projects in many production and economic units are being established in Iran with the participation of Soviet experts and are equipped with Soviet machinery. Many production facilities previously built in Iran with Soviet cooperation are operating. The Esfahan steel mill, the biggest steel mill of the Iranian metal industry which has control over iron and coal mines, is one such industrial unit.

The discovery of these mines and their preparation for production were also carried out with the aid of Soviet experts.

Iran is repaying loans granted to it by the Soviet Union and has expressed willingness to further expand commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Energy Minister Ghafuri-Fard, who was in our country recently, carried out negotiations and signed a protocol on the expansion of cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union.

It is clear that such willingness is to the advantage of both countries. In short, irrespective of problems that are faced and regardless of some unsolved problems, work in this area is in general not bad. The natural possibilities that exist in this field of cooperation are becoming a reality even though it is coming about somewhat slowly.

Unfortunately such a claim cannot be made about other areas of Soviet-Iranian relations, which have been harmed in the past 2 or 3 years. Let us cite a few facts. The official Iranian authorities, taking unilateral action, reduced the number of diplomatic employees at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, and the consulate in Rasht was completely closed. Soviet journalists are no longer granted entry visas. The Society for Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations and a Russian-language teaching facility at this society have been closed.

The activity of the Iran-Soviet Bank, branches of the Soviet insurance organization and the transport service has been ended. We should also not ignore the point that such actions by the Iranian authorities are carried out in the atmosphere of severe anti-Soviet propaganda that is stoked constantly. An example is the slogan of the two threats — from the north by the Soviet Union and from the south by the United States. Clearly equating Soviet and U.S. policies only adversely portrays the policies of our nation and ignores the reality of international events.

It is important at this point to mention the famous message "To All Muslim Working People in Russia and the East," one of the first documents issued by the Soviet Government in November 1917. Here it is stated that the imperialism-prepared "treaty on the partition of Persia has been torn up and destroyed." We can additionally point out that this action by the newly formed Soviet state helped Iran maintain its endangered independence.

However, we only wish to look at the evidence and truth of recent years. In the autumn of 1979 when the monarchy was falling in Iran, the foreign press published reports concerning U.S. preparations to invade Iran. Our leader, Leonid Brezhnev, warned that no intervention is allowed in Iranian affairs. This warning was like a cold shower on the hotheads in Washington.

About a year later the U.S. Government, which was very angry over its defeat in Iran, imposed an economic embargo on Iran. U.S. naval forces surrounded Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf and thus caused considerable damage to the Iranian economy and created problems in securing food for the nation, as well as many other goods essential to Iran. Not only did the Soviet Union condemn these actions, but it also granted Iran transit facilities through its roads and waterways and thus reduced the level of damage suffered by Iran due to the U.S. economic embargo.

Finally, we look at another example from the not too distant past. It is assumed that everyone is aware of the decisiveness shown in the Soviet reaction to the abortive U.S. attempt to land forces in Iran in April 1980 under the pretext of liberating the hostages. The hostages have been back in their homeland for some time, but the U.S. naval force continues to partol close to Iranian shores and reminds the Arabs and Iranians that they are not safe from the danger of new attacks and aggression. In fact, Washington does not hide its desire to recapture at least some of its lost positions in Iran, if not all of them.

This is the truth about facts for which there is no complete list. Comparing such facts, it can clearly be concluded that the policies of the Soviet Union and of the United States toward Iran and its revolution differ greatly. We see how baseless the claims about the "threat from the north" are. Such claims at times gain such intensity that the people who have been misled by anti-Soviet propaganda attempt aggressive demonstrations in front of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and other places. The Soviet Muslim delegation invited to Tehran on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution was forced to leave the official celebration held on this occasion because hostile slogans were chanted against our country.

Naturally the question comes to mind: Who benefits from this? It seems that there are a few among the Iranian leadership who are opposed to good-neighborly relations and cooperation between our countries. We know that the Shi'ite clergymen who hold the reigns of government in Iran are not uniform in their political beliefs or social positions. There are various conservative factions in operation around the leader of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, which include groups with extreme right views. It seems that it is these groups who want to put up obstacles to the expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations, even though such action could harm the Iranian economy and Iran's ability to fight imperialist pressure.

In order to explain the hostile acts and remarks by such forces, the thesis that Islam and communism cannot coexist is voiced more than any other. This is a pompous claim totally inappropriate to international relations.

The bases of peaceful coexistence supported by Iran are the bases of cooperation among nations irrespective of differences in social and political system, ideology or religion. This does not stop establishment of good relations when the sides have no intention of intervening in other people's internal affairs.

Emphasis on the so-called Afghanistan problem and the presence of the limited Soviet military contingent in that country is also futile. The DRA Government for the first time in May 1980 and again in August 1981 referred to the governments of Iran and Pakistan and suggested that relations with each should be normalized. To achieve this end it was suggested that bilateral or trilateral negotiations be held with possible participation by the UN secretary general or his representative. However, to date neither Pakistan nor Iran has replied to these peace initiatives. The sooner this is achieved, the closer the reality of normalized relations between Afghanistan and Iran and Pakistan will become.

With reference to the presence of the Soviet military contingent in the DRA, it is sufficient to say that it is there at the request of the legal government of the DRA and it is only that government that can decide the need or lack thereof for such a presence. It is obvious that only when intervention in the DRA's affairs in any form, including intervention from Iranian soil, is ruled out will the necessity of this presence be over.

Thus an analysis of Soviet-Iranian relations shows that there are both positive and negative elements and that so far not all the possibilities for wider cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, which would be in the national interests of both countries, have been explored. The Soviet Union, as in the past, supports the Iranian revolution and supports the legitimate rights of the Iranian people to the independent choice of their future and the independent use of their natural wealth. The aim of Soviet policy toward Iran is to strengthen the foundations of mutual coexistence on the bases of true equality of rights and mutual willingness to act.

## CIA CONDUCTING SECRET OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAN

PM091327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] New York, 7 Mar, TASS -- The CIA is conducting an extensive secret operation against the lawful government of Iran, the New York TIMES reports, citing sources in the intelligence services. The operation's chief aim, according to the newspaper's information, is to set up a coalition of ill-assorted emigre groupings with a view to their "becoming an important factor in determining Iran's future."

In other words, it is a case of a U.S. attempt to bring to power in Iran a government which, as in the times of the monarchic regime, would devotedly serve the interests of Washington and American monopolies.

The New York TIMES failed to establish the exact extent of the "aid" which the CIA is giving the Iranian emigre rabble. All it knows is that many millions of dollars have been assigned to the operation. This money is being used to support two "para anti-Iranian formations in Turkey. One of them, between 6,000 and 8,000 men strong, is led by Vice Adm A. Madani, former commander of the Iranian Navy. The second grouping of approximately 2,000 men is led by Gen B. Ariana, former chief of the General Staff in the shah's army, who maintains close links with Bakhtiar, the monarchic regime's last prime minister.

According to the newspaper's sources, the CIA is supplying these two groupings not only with money but also with weapons. The intelligence services of other countries also participate in weapons deliveries to these groupings. The CIA also finances the activities of Iranian emigre conspirators in France and Egypt.

## MOSCOW RPP SCORES TREATMENT OF SINAI SETTLERS

TA101210 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The Israelis, and particularly the Israeli families who settled in the conquered Arab territories, can once again note the tragic insensibility of the policy conducted by their country's ruling circles. Those who settled in the Sinai, territories conquered from Egypt, must now leave their homes and farmsteads to seek refuge in other places. Those who oppose this are being evacuated by force, the same force with the help of which these foreign territories were annexed to Israel. The Israeli Government, which is now dispatching armored vehicles and tanks to destroy the houses and transfer the settlers into Israel's territory, claims that the Sinai settlements had been established arbitrarily -- so to speak -- and that the settlers moved there of their own free will.

However, was it not the incumbent prime minister, Menahem Begin, who said in the Knesset as far back as in 1973 that Israel will never leave the Sinai or any other territories the control of which could guarantee the country's security? Begin contended that the so-called conquered territories are Eretz Yisra'el. Moreover, before they struck a common chord with As-Sadat, both Begin, Sharon and other leaders who shape Israel's future never failed to snatch an opportunity to call on the Israelis to settle in the Sinai, establish settlements there and inhabit those Egyptian territories, turning them into some kind of a defense buffer zone and bridgehead for the eventuality of future wars.

Those people ultimately understood the extent of cynicism and cruelty employed by the government in leading them by the nose: As long as they lived in the foreign territories, they were hostages to the policy of violence. Now Begin and his associates use the fate of the settlers as though it was small change to pay for their new move — converting the Israeli conquest of the Sinai into a U.S. conquest.

But let us say openly that the Sinai settlers have no one to complain to right now. The sensible people in Israel and in the entire world have made it clear that it is impossible to establish a nation's happiness on another's suffering and that one cannot strike roots in a foreign land. They were warned that sooner or later Israel would really have to return all the territories it seized from the Arabs, because in the second half of the 20th century it is impossible to latch hopes onto annexations, believing they would be successful, thus eternalizing the outcome of aggressive wars.

Let us ask what the settlers in the other conquered Arab territories feel about this, whether they are in the West Bank or the Golan Heights. Should they be encouraged by the fact that the settlements in those areas are essentially different from the Sinai, settlements by virtue of legal annexation moves publicly declared? The laws promulgated by Begin and his followers are no panacea to the Palestinians' desire to return to their homeland or to Syria's desire to remove the conquerors from the Golan or to the vigorous condemnation of the Israeli acts in the United Nations or to the willingness of the entire Arab world to make a just peace in the Middle East.

What difference do the regulations issued by Begin make for those whom he sends to strike roots in foreign territories? Are these people not just as much hostages in the hands of a violent, illogical policy as their fellow countrymen who are currently being expelled from the Sinai? The difference can only be in that the day they will be forced to leave the West Bank and the Golan Heights will not be determined by the political calculations of the Israeli rulers, but by the actions the Arab world will take against conquerors. Thus it follows naturally that there is room to ask whether it would be worthwhile to wait for a new drama, in which the settlers will have no other role to play but that of the first victims' or perhaps it would be wiser to say no already today to the political adventurism of the government which has turned Israel into the hostage of the cool-headed calculations of those people across the ocean who want to control both the Jews, the Arabs and the entire human race.

## SOMALI PRESIDENT TO VISIT U.S., MEET REAGAN

### Seeking Military Aid

LD091718 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] London, 9 Mar, TASS -- As reported by REUTERS, President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia is to leave for Washington on a visit and meet there President Reagan on Thursday. The head of the Somalian regime, the agency notes, intends to ask Washington to increase military aid and send additional consignments of armaments.

As is known, the Siad Barre regime has signed an agreement Washington giving the Pentagon access to naval and air bases on the territory of Somalia, in particular in Bersera. In return Washington granted Somalia credits of (?several million) dollars for purchase of armaments.

But the Somalian president is not concealing his dissatisfaction with what is termed in Mogadishu as a "restrained" attitude of the United States to its new ally in Africa. Judging by everything, Washington is in no hurry to advertise its attachment to a regime that is openly making groundless territorial (?claims) to its neighbours and threatening them with a new aggression.

Siad Barre's great interest in American arms deliveries is connected not only with the possibility of fulfilling his expansionist plans. There is alarm in Mogadishu over the mounting internal opposition to the regime's anti-people course. This being evidenced by unrest in army units last month in the northern areas of the country and also by the protest demonstration in Hargeis and some other towns in the north of the country.

It is noted in diplomatic circles familiar with the present situation in Somalia, the REUTERS report says, that the strength of Siad Barre's positions at home depends in many ways on the size and forms of American military aid.

### Observer Commentary

LD042212 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Following the unrest in the army and among the population in the country's north, the Somali leadership carried out hurried reshuffles in the government. Observers assess them as evidence of the deep crisis that erodes the country's foreign and home policies. More from our observer Georgiy Tanov:

Referring to diplomatic sources, the REUTER news agency points out close links between the current reshuffles in Mogadishu and the forthcoming trip of President Siad Barre to the United States. REUTER maintains that the visit will undoubtedly be another step towards increasing Somali submission to the American policy of dictating. Observers believe that during his talks in the United States Siad Barre will be discussing with the American side the stepping up by the United States of arms deliveries to Somalia as well as the problem of stability in the country.

In reality this would amount to Washington's participation in the suppression of antigovernment demonstrations in the country. As Western news agencies point out, the disturbances that began in the country's north in January are a sign of people's discontent for the constantly deteriorating situation inside Somalia. In the estimate of these agencies, the number of political prisoners there now fluctuates from 2,000 to 5,000.

The Somali population doesn't conceal its hostile attitude to the expansionist foreign policy of the leadership that has no future and to its decision to allow the use of part of the country's territory for the Pentagon's military base. Reports that have leaked into the American press indicate that Washington has already agreed to consider in full measure during coming American-Somali top-level talks the territorial problems of the Horn of Africa in exchange for Somalia's concessions to the United States in the military field.

## CPSU DELEGATION ON FAMILIARIZATION VISIT TO ZAMBIA

PM051603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Mar, TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Central Committee, which is in Zambia under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party [UNIP], has been received in the UNIP Central Committee where it familiarized itself with the organization and activity of the country's ruling party.

Zambia draws tremendous benefit from such interparty contacts, R. Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee, stated at the meeting. Interparty ties with the CPSU, he said, are of great significance for UNIP and for Zambia as a whole and make it possible to study the CPSU's rich experience in greater depth in the interests of the constructive resolution of tasks in the sphere of national development.

R. Kamanga placed a high value on the assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to national liberation movements in Africa, particularly in the south of the continent.

### Meets With Kaunda

LD082212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Mar (TASS) -- The visit to Zambia by a CPSU delegation headed by L,L, Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, has ended. The delegation was here at the invitation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and UNIP.

The delegation learned of the organization and activities of UNIP in involving the broad masses in the process of national construction, exchanged opinions on matters of bilateral relations and a number of problems of the international situation and visited industrial enterprises and farms.

The CPSU delegation was received by K. Kaunda, president of Zambia and chairman of UNIP. He expressed satisfaction at the course of implementation of the various cooperation programs, including party cooperation. K. Kaunda noted in particular that bilateral relations are developing successfully in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technical fields. He expressed the conviction that the current visit will serve to further strengthen relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet Union, the president stressed, has proved that it is a reliable friend of Zambia.

The leader of the Soviet delegation handed the Zambian side a souvenir present: a statue of V.I. Lenin. K. Kaunda noted in this connection that the ideas of the founder of the Soviet state are of tremendous significance for all mankind.

The CPSU delegation also had a talk with H. Mulamba, general secretary of UNIP. He expressed Zambia's intention to continue the process of strengthening bilateral relations. H. Mulemba particularly stressed the USSR's support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for national liberation.

## REAGAN AUTHORIZES COVERT PLAN AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD100930 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar TASS -- President Reagan has authorized a plan of covert operations aimed to destablize the situation in Nicaragua and to overthrow the legitimate government of that country, the newspaper Washington POST reports. Under this plan, drafted by the CIA, it is expected to set up commando units of mercenaries from various Latin American countries with a view to subsequently using them in terrorist operations against Nicaragua. The strength of these units will be about 1,500, and the CIA has set aside 19 million dollars to train and arm the mercenaries, the newspaper stresses.

According to the schemes of the CIA strategists, the mercenaries will be deployed in commando camps on Honduran territory along the border with Nicaragua. It is from those camps that they will make armed incursions into the territory of the republic. The main task of the cut-throats recruited by the American intelligence service is to perpetrate various acts of subversion and sabotage in order to do economic and political damage to Nicaragua, the Washington POST points out.

In addition, attempts will be made to set up on Nicaraguan territory a number of subversive groups from among the opponents of the present government.

The newspaper stresses that the plan authorized by the White House is merely a component of Washington's large-scale programme of suppressing the national liberation movements in the region.

## CHARGES OF MISKITO MASSACRE IN NICARAGUA DENIED

PY091812 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[From the "Central America and Caribbean in Focus" feature]

[Text] After U.S. President Reagan's OAS speech, there has been an increase of U.S. administration attacks against Nicaragua. For example, speaking yesterday in the Senate, Assistant Under Secretary of State for Human Rights Elliot Abrams [as heard] issued a torrent of groundless charges. Our commentator Viktor Deruga has something to say in this regard:

Good evening. The denigrating inventions issued by White House officials against the Nicaraguan revolution are becoming a delirium. According to Abrams, the Sandinist Army has reportedly set fire to 42 villages in the Atlantic region, killing many Indians and burying alive those who were critically injured.

Although these charges are completely groundless, we must note that the objective of the Sandinist struggle was precisely to free Nicaragua from similar barbaric actions that the Somoza regime had been perpetrating for decades.

Nevertheless to erase all doubts about the real situation in the country, the Nicaraguan Government has invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IAHRC] to send its representatives to those regions mentioned by U.S. officials, who among other things charged that by transfering Miskito Indians from the area along the border with Honduras to protect them from Somoza's counterrevolutionary forces, the Nicaraguan Government was committing a criminal action.

But let us review the facts: Former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, who recently visited the new Miskito settlement, said that he had not seen any discontent or heard complaints among the Indians and that he does not understand why there has been such an uproar about the relocation of the Miskito Indians. Moreover, (Horacio Sevilla) the IAHRC executive secretary, has noted that he was pleased to see how the Nicaraguan Government has tried to solve the problem of the Miskitos.

These are the facts. Therefore, the slanderous charges issued by U.S. administration officials instead discredit them before international public opinion.

## NATO CARIBBEAN EXERCISES 'GROSS PROVOCATION'

LD091618 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 9 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar TASS -- Large-scale naval exercises of NATO countries opened in the Gulf of Mexico. As many as 30 warships, over 10 thousand servicemen and also 80 U.S. planes based in Florida are used in the exercises. This show of strength cannot be assessed in any other way [than] as a new gross provocation of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc following in the United States wake, the provocation directed against peace and security of peoples.

The present exercises are held on the insistence of the Reagan administration in the Caribbean and Central America-- that is, in the area which has been turned of late into a very dangerous seat of tension as a result of Washington's adventuristic militarist policy. It is precisely in that area that the U.S. ruling circles decided to stifle the national liberation movements, to consolidate their puppet military dictatorial regimes. A sharp build-up of the U.S. military presence in the area is directed also against independent democratic states, first of all, against Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Reagan government, which openly claims the role of a gendarme of peoples not only in Central America and the Caribbean Basin but also in the entire Western Hemisphere, resorted to provocative flexing the muscles in the area not for the first time. But so far the United States' West European partners in NATO refused to be drawn in Washington's bellicose actions in the area that is beyond the limits of the traditional sphere of actions of the NATO bloc. Yielding now to the United States pressure and joining in the exercises held at a distance of many thousands of kilometres from Western Europe, they are thus supporting imperial ambitions of the Washington administration in Latin America.

These ambitions become ever more brazen and fraught with far-reaching consequences. The Reagan government unceremoniously proclaimed Central America and the Caribbean Basin the "sphere of the United States vital interests" and under this absolutely groundless pretext assumes the right to interference, above all military interference, in the internal affairs of countries of the region.

A criminal war against the Salvadoran people is actually waged under Washington's leadership and with the use of U.S. weapons. U.S. special services are preparing an armed intervention against Nicaragua. The anti-Cuban campaign conducted by the Washington administration went as far as to make open threats to "punish Cuba" and these threats are accompanied with ever more intensive military preparations.

More than 450 up-to-date U.S. fighter-bombers have been deployed near the Cuban shores. Three U.S. aircraft carriers are constantly sailing in the waters adjoining Cuba. The United States is constantly widening a network of its military bases in the region. As the Pentagon's chief Caspar Weinberger admitted a few days ago, secret talks are now conducted with a number of Latin American countries to expand and reconstruct military bases to be used by the U.S. Armed Forces "in case of need".

NATO's naval exercises organized by Washington are part of these militaristic intrigues. The holding of the exercises confirms Washington's stubborn striving to involve NATO countries in its own aggressive policy in the Western Hemisphere. The serious threat represented for Latin American peoples by these military and political manoeuvres of the USA is quite apparent.

## IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

PM091511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent I. Golembiovskiy: "El Salvador: The Patriots' Will Cannot Be Broken"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City — Junta troops are sustaining considerable losses in fierce battles. According to a report broadcast by the Venceremos rebel radio station, detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) have knocked out more than 200 enemy officers and men outside Guazapa.

Fighting men of the FMLN are stepping up their operations throughout the country. And the military is venting its anger on the civilian population.

In an attempt to justify the "scorched earth" policy verging on all-out genocide, Col Arcia, who is operating with great ferocity in the vicinity of Guazapa volcano, declared with monstrous cynicism that "the population in areas under guerrilla control share the guerrillas' aims and therefore cannot be regarded as civilians." It is with out-and-out thugs like this, who hold a prominent position in El Salvador's ruling circles, that Washington politicians are keeping company!

It becomes more obvious every day that the junta could not have clung to power without external support -- from the United States and regimes subservient to it. It is now known that Honduran regular units have invaded El Salvador's borders in the vicinity of the Department of Cabanas and engaged rebel formations there.

The so-called "action plan" drawn up by the U.S. administration with the twin aim of keeping the Salvadoran junta in power and undermining the revolutionary process in Nicaragua is currently being discussed in the U.S. press. The CIA is to be actively involved in carrying out his plan, for which $19 million have been earmarked.

The threat of U.S. intervention in El Salvador has made the situation in Central America highly explosive. This explains why Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal for settling the crisis situation in Central America has been greeted with such attention and interest. Speaking in Managua he stressed that a military intervention in any Central American or Caribbean country "would be a grave historical error." Mexico, the president said, together with other states is ready to seek at the negotiating table a peaceful way out of the situation which has developed in the region.

Mexico's initiative has met with a broad response in Latin America. Cuba and Nicaragua have given it their support. El Salvador's National Liberation Front has described it as "very positive." Judging from press reports Mexico's proposals have also found support across the Atlantic in many European countries. The United States alone is keeping silent.

Moreover, speaking at the OAS headquarters, the U.S. President made threats against Cuba and Nicaragua, thus confirming that Washington has not abandoned its aggressive intentions against those who have not yielded to U.S. diktat.

As for the economic plan for Central America and the Caribbean put forward by R. Reagan, the New York TIMES hit the nail on the head when it described it as "a cover for its own most dubious component — a considerable increase in military aid to El Salvador."

All this shows that the United States continues to base its policy in the region mainly on interventionist methods which could result in an extremely dangerous heightening of tension there.

## IZVESTIYA CITES U.S. 'THREATS' TO CUBA

LD092210 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar TASS -- "A fresh escalation of threats based on slander and disinformation accords with the political course followed by the Reagan administration from the very moment it came to power", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. The paper comments on the recent speech made by President Reagan at the headquarters of the Organisation of American States. In his speech President Reagan maliciously attacked Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The commentary says that the "makers of Latin American policy of the United States advocate the revival of the 'Monroe Doctrine', favour stronger U.S. influence in the Organisation of American States, call for the cancellation of the Panama Canal Treaty, and hold up as an example of form and decisive policy the U.S. military intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965."

IZVESTIYA recalls that "back in February last year a number of high-ranking White House officials called for tightening the economic blockade against Cuba. Washington is currently exerting strong pressure on its Atlantic partners in order to make them stop deliveries of machines and equipment to Cuba."

The commentary says that Washington's war of words was accompanied in the past few months by unending provocative military exercises off the Cuban shores.

"The United States", IZVESTIYA writes, "keep accusing Cuba of 'stimulating terrorism' in Latin America and at the same time openly patronise the bandits who are openly getting ready to overthrow the Cuban Government. Such is the logic of the Reagan administration."

"Growing opposition to the aggressive plans of the United States", the paper stresses, "spoils its dirty game. But this does not mean at all that it will give up its plans. The White House fears most of all that a mounting liberation struggle in Central America will cause a chain reaction in other Latin American nations suffering under the yoke of grinding poverty and terror."

"Solidarity with the freedom island is growing all over the world. The demand 'hands off socialist Cuba' is sounding louder than ever before."

## BREZHNEV THANKED BY PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

PM091113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a telegram from President Fernando Belaunde Terry of the Republic of Peru expressing the profound gratitude of the Peruvian people and government for the sincere condolences in connection with the flooding which recently hit extensive regions of Peru.

## PRAVDA REPORTS JOURNALISTS CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PM091305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Rostrum of Public Opinion: At the Fifth USSR Union of Journalists Congress"]

[Text] The mass information and propaganda media have become a veritable rostrum of party and nationwide opinion in our country. Ways of further improving their work in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress are being discussed in a businesslike way, with party principledness, by the delegates to the fifth USSR journalists' congress. On 3 March it continued its work in the Hall of Columns in Moscow's House of Unions.

The discussion at the congress graphically reflects Soviet journalists' high level of social activeness and their profound realization of their honorable mission -- being the party's loyal assistants and bringing the masses its truthful, challenging words.

Under present-day conditions the content of ideological and political educational work should be more topical and its forms should accord to the maximum with the Soviet people's heightened requirements and needs. To ensure that journalists can cope with these tasks it is essential to pay more attention to their ideological and theoretical and vocational training and to link it more closely with the mass information and propaganda media's practical tasks. Following Lenin's behests, we must seek to ensure that there is an indissoluble unity between journalists' words and deeds. This was stated from the congress' rostrum by L.N. Spiridonov and A.A. Kaverznev (Moscow), A.A. Tolstik (Belorussia), A.M. Mamedov (Turkmenistan), Ya.P. Britans (Latvia) and M.D. Yeremiya (Moldavia).

A.K. Varsobin (Leningrad); I.M. Shestak, editor of the newspaper BAM (Tynda); N.A. Molokova, editor of the rayon newspaper VOLZHSKAYA NOCH (Kostromskaya Oblast); G.V. Semenova (Moscow); Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Polishchuk, team leader at the Donetsk Trudovskaya mine, who is an active worker correspondent; L.M. Kroyan (Armenia), and AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova devoted their speeches to the important role that the press, television and radio have in the mobilization of the labor collectives' efforts to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and in the propaganda of the party's economic strategy. The speakers stressed the need to enhance the effectiveness of journalists' reports, to extensively disseminate the experience of socialist competition leaders and to wage a militant struggle against all manifestations of thriftlessness.

A broad field for creative activity is opened up before journalists by preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- a notable event in the Soviet people's life and a testimony to the triumph of the CPUS's Leninist nationalities policy and the historic achievements of socialism. The tasks facing the mass information and propaganda media in this connection were dwelled on by V.Ya. Serobaba (Ukraine), G.V. Bedineyshvili (Georgia), S.B. Bayzhanov (Kazakhstan), D.D. Tursunov (Kirgizia) and R.I. Makhmudov (Azerbaijan), who stressed that preparation for the USSR's jubilee should promote a further upsurge in the masses' political and labor activiness and the improvement of the working people's ideological and political, patriotic and international education. This exceptionally crucial work requires a creative quest, the ability to analyze facts in depth and to generalize them and the resolute eradication of hackneyed phrases and the stereotyped selection of readymade formulas by journalists.

Under the conditions of the sharply complicated international situation caused by the aggressive course of U.S. ruling circles and the escalation of anti-Soviet hysteria, the journalists of the land of the Soviets are called on to bear aloft the banner of Communist ideology, to consistently and persuasively propagandize the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to expose the intrigues of the enemies of peace and social progress and to reveal the great gains of real socialism to the whole world.

This theme was heard in the speeches delivered by L.N. Tolkunov, B.I. Stukalin, N.I. Makeyev and A.B. Chakovskiy (Moscow), Z.I. Yesenbayev (Uzbekistan), and A.K. Laurinchyukas (Lithunia).

On 3 March the congress' participants worked in the discussion of the 26th CPSU Congress, the delegates conversed in an interested, creative manner on the fundamental problems of their work: The enhancement of the press's effectiveness and efficiency in implementing of the party's socioeconomic policy; the propagandization of the Soviet way of life and and the heroism ofour days though the mass information media; the improvement of radio and television propaganda and the mass media's role in implementing the foreign policy of the party and Soviet state; and the enhancement of the role of the rayon and large-circulation press in the working people's communist education and the tasks of the further development of the worker and rural correspondents' movement.

The delegates and all Soviet journalists were greeted from the congress rostrum by the foreign guests -- J. Palfy, chairman of the Hungarian National Journalists' Association; E. Heinrich, chairman of the GDR Association of Journalists; (Li Van Shau), leader of the delegation from the Vietnam Journalists' Union; and I. Cumpanasu, chairman of the Romanian Council of Journalists. The delegates and guests to the fith USSR Union of Journalists congress laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown warrior at the Kremlin Wall.

The congress will continue its work on 4 March.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM091605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Has United Our Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Having entered the 60th year of its formation, the Soviet Union appears before the whole world as a friendly family of republics enjoying equal rights and jointly building communism. The social, political and ideological unity of our society is monolithic and its cohesion around our own dear Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause, is indestructible.

The party's nationalities policy is imbued with a profound faith in the high political consciousness and the creative forces of the Soviet people who live according to the laws of international fellowship. The CPSU is striving to ensure that every Soviet person understands that the execution of one's internationalist duty by deeds today means primarily conscientious and enterprising work for the common good, comprehensive improvement of efficiency and work quality and active participation in resolving the nationwide tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and in further stengthening the economic and defense might of the USSR and the world socialist community.

Our military cadres' entire activity must be geared to successfully resolving the ensuing tasks. It is the duty of army and navy commanders, political organs and party organizations to convincingly reveal the great revolutionary and transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the party's Leninist nationalities policy and to viuidly propagandize socialism's historic advantages. The bourgeois falsifiers of our country's history and of the CPSU's nationalities policy must be unmasked in a well-argued way. All this work should be directed toward further increasing vigilence and combat readiness and toward a comprehensive strengthening of servicemen's sense of pride in their fatheland.

Sell-assured and full of optimism, the Soviet people are travelling the path outlined by the party. They unanimously approve and fervently support its Leninist policy, which expresses the fundamental interests of all the nations and ethnic groups of the great Soviet state which has its sights firmly set on communism.

## USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES KIRGIZ CP PLENUM 18 JAN

WA190755 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 pp 1-3

[Text] KIRTAG -- A Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 18 January.

The plenum discussed the question "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks for Expanding Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Services Sphere."

The report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: Comrades R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of the Oshskiy Obkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy Gorkom; L.V. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh Cotton Production Association imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabr; M. Sydykov, first secretary of the Narynskiy Obkom; L.M. Yarovaya, knitter of the Frunze Knitwear Production Association; Ye.Ye. Aliyev, chairman of the Talasskiy Oblispolkom; A.U. Sadykova, lathe hand at the Kirgizavtomash Production Association; K. Satarov, minister of light industry of the Kirgiz SSR; T.B. Chilebayev, minister of trade of the Kirgiz SSR; S. Eshbayeva, seamstress of the Garment Association imeni VLKSM; A.N. Kuznetsov, minister of construction of the Kirgiz SSR; V.I. Ugarov, director of the Instrument-Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR; M. Amanov, chairman of the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz; and M.O. Konurbayev, minister of local industry of the Kirgiz SSR.

The plenum was addressed by N.N. Tarsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of light industry of the USSR.

The plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the question under discussion.

The plenum examined the question "The Kirgiz SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan and the Tasks of the republic party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations."

Information on this question was presented by Comrade V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate: Comrades V.D. Boykov, second secretary of the Talasskiy Obkom; E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Trade Unions; S. Abdrakmanov, first secretary of the Tyupskiy Raykom; N.N. Parkalova, milker at Keminskiy Rayon's State Pedigree Livestock Farm imeni Ilich; and others.

The plenum approved the Kirgiz SSR working people's socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A.P. Sochneva, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department; A.A. Zakharov, deputy minister of electronics industry of the USSR; L.V. Prus, deputy minister of shipbuilding industry of the USSR; I.L. Davydov, deputy minister of trade of the USSR; and executives of a number of other union ministries and departments participated in the plenum.

This concluded the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Usubaliyev Report

Comrades!

The Soviet people have entered the jubilee year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, in the bloom of their creative powers, with a sense of real optimism and in an atmosphere of high labor and political activity.

The year of 1981 was marked by outstanding events in the life of our party, the entire multinational Soviet people and the international communist and workers movement.

It was the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, which opened to the country new historical prospects.

Armed with an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress -- which gave exhaustive answers to the most fundamental and urgent questions of the present day, the party and the Soviet people are accomplishing with inspiration the far-reaching tasks of communist creation and the struggle for peace.

The time that has elapsed since the congress has convincingly confirmed its historic character and great mobilizing force and demonstrated anew the Soviet people's constantly strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity and their monolithic cohesion around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Our socialist motherland and each union republic, including Soviet Kirgizia, advanced confidently in the past year in all areas of the building of communism.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum was, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev aptly defined it, the direct continuation of the congress and the next step in the formulation and concretization of the CPSU's economic and social policy with reference to the first half of the 1980's. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's programmatic speech at the plenum made an in-depth economic and political evaluation of the 11th 5-Year Plan and comprehensively revealed the prospects of our country's continued progressive development, an increase in its economic potential and a refinement of sociopolitical relations.

Like the entire country the working people of Soviet Kirgiza have welcomed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the new 5-year plan confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session with enthusiasm and as their vital concern.

The past year was one of courageous, strenuous struggle by the party and its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the preservation and consolidation of peace. The party believes that there is no more noble and humane task than protecting mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The past year witnessed a splendid event in the life of the party and the Soviet people and the entire international communist and workers movement -- the 75th birthday of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, great son of the Leninist party and the Soviet people, ardent fighter for peace and communism and outstanding political figure and statesman of the present day. The working people and fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and all progressive mankind ceremonially commemorated this splendid date together with our party and the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reflect the innermost thoughts, feelings and good wishes of the Soviet people, including the working people of Kirgizia.

With his outstanding theoretical and organizing activity and relentless struggle for peace and triumph of communist ideals, Leonid Ilich has won universal recognition and warm love and the highest influence in our country and throughout the world. Leonid Ilich's influence is our Soviet pride and a tremendous mobilizing and inspirational force in our struggle for communism and peace. It is the influence of our great Leninist party and the socialist motherland.

We note with gratitude that all the huge successes in the republic's socioeconomic development and everything that has been done and built here is the result of the wise domestic and foreign policy of the party and its Leninist Central Committee and the personal attention and concern of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for Soviet Kirgizia's economic and social development.

And today the communists and all working people of the republic again express to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the most profound gratitude for his constant concern for peace, an increase in the might of our motherland and a rise in the well-being of the Soviet people and wish him strong health, happiness and many years of creative activity to the glory of our party and the good of our people in the name of communism and peace.

Participating actively in all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the working people of Kirgizia achieved pronounced successes in the first year of the 5-year plan in developing the economy, science and culture and raising the people's well-being. The plan for industrial output sales was fulfilled 101.4 percent. Some R55 million worth of output was sold over and above the plan, and there was a 4.8-percent increase in production. There was also an increase in labor productivity, which was responsible for 84 percent of the increase in industrial output. The manufacture of new machinery and instruments was assimilated. Some 715 industrial products were manufactured with the official Symbol of Quality, and the volume of these products constituted 11.5 percent of all production.

Such sectors as machine building and metal working, electric power engineering and nonferrous metallurgy are developing rapidly. Glass, light, food, the flour-milling cereals and formula food industries, transport, communications, trade and the services sphere were also further developed. The population's real income rose and retail commodity turnover increased.

Work is being performed on a broad scale on the modernization of operating enterprises, the mechanization and automation of production processes and the introduction of new equipment, progressive techniques and advanced experience.

In the past year, state and cooperative enterprises and organizations assimilated R745 million in capital investments. According to preliminary estimates, fixed capital valued at R782 million was commissioned, 15 percent more than in 1980. The working people acquired 526,000 square meters of housing, 9 percent more than in the previous year. Plans for the commissioning of general educational schools, hospitals and clinics were fulfilled successfully.

Splendid successes were scored by the construction workers of the Kurpsayskaya GES. The second hydraulic turbogenerator unit with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts was put into industrial operation. And the station's first unit, which was commissioned almost a year ahead of schedule, on the eve of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress, has already fed into the Central Asia joint power system 500,000 kilowatt-hours of power.

Kirgizia's agricultural workers cultivated a good harvest, performed the harvesting in organized fashion and successfully fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, melon and essential oil crops and silkworm cocoons.

The volume of grain production amounted to 1.55 million tons. It was the first time the republic had harvested such a quantity of grain. Over 400,000 tons thereof, or one-third more than planned, was sold to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes provided themselves in full with high-quality cereal seeds.

The yield of cereals increased considerably and constituted 26.1 quintals on the average and more than 39 quintals, including almost 57 quintals of corn, on irrigated land.

The state's bins also received from the republic's farms 96,300 tons of potatoes, 305,700 tons of vegetables, 105,200 tons of fruit, 48,700 tons of grapes, 50,100 tons of melon crops and 1,128 tons of silkworm cocoons.

The specialization of farms in the production of corn, sugar beet, alfalfa and armoatic tobacco seeds is being developed in the republic. In the first year of the 5-year plan, the state received from the republic 20,000 tons of hybrid corn seeds, 96,000 quintals of beet seeds and more than 6,000 quintals of alfalfa seeds.

An increase in tobacco production is an important area in the development of the republic's agriculture. Last year it was planned to sell the state more than 36,000 tons of aromatic tobacco. Fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of this product will be completed in the near future.

The republic fulfilled plans for stockpiling coarse and succulent fodder and set aside more of both than in 1980.

The stockbreeders fulfilled the annual quotas for purchases of all types of animal husbandry product with an increase in the number of all types of productive livestock. The state was sold more than 220,000 tons of livestock and poultry (live weight), 439,400 tons of milk, over 273 million eggs and 42,129 tons of wool (standard weight). The quotas for supplies to all-union stocks of meat, milk, vegatables, fruit and melon crops were successfully fulfilled.

The agricultural workers are currently working intensively on the organized wintering of the livestock and fulfillment of the plan for the sale of meat and milk in the first quarter of the 5-year plan's second year. Preparation of equipment for spring field work has also begun.

Comrades! The main task of the 5-year plan, as determined by the 26th CPSU Congress, is to secure a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being, since concern for their welfare is the highest goal of party policy.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Work of the Kirgiz Party Organizations on Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Services Sphere," which was adopted last November, is also imbued with this concern.

The CPSU Central Committee discussed the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee report stringently, but in a spirit of goodwill. The republic party organization's work was evaluated objectively. The CPSU Central Committee pointed quite correctly to serious shortcomings in our work and posed concrete tasks for the republic party organization.

Comrades! It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of this CPSU Central Committee decree. We all regard it with gratitude as a striking new manifestation of the concern of the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for a further upsurge of the material and cultural level of the working people of Soviet Kirgizia. The republic party organization warmly and unanimously perceives this document as a militant program for its activity in the struggle to fulfill the directives of the 26th party congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning an unswerving upsurge of the people's well-being as the highest goal of the economic and social policy of the Leninist party and its Central Committee.

Successful fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree is a matter of honor for each communist and the entire republic party organization. And it is essential that we convey to every communist and working person of the republic the content and significance of this exceptionally important party document. Each party organization must precisely determine its place in the struggle to realize the tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee.

Thanks to the tremendous assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, a certain amount of work has been done in the republic to expand the production and increase the quality of consumer goods and improve trade and consumer services.

Some R340 million have been channeled into the development of light industry, over R46 million into the development of local industry and roughly R55 million into the development of consumer services in the last 15 years. Approximately R220 million have been invested in the development of trade's physical plant.

Some 52 enterprises are currently operating in light and local industry employing thousands of workers and engineering-technical personnel. Over 88,000 persons run 1,500 stores and other trading enterprises, 475 public catering enterprises and 390 consumer service enterprises.

According to preliminary data, R272 million in capital investments were channeled into the development of light, food, meat and dairy and local industries and consumer service enterprises in the 10th 5-Year-Plan and the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan alone. Such new enterprises as the Tokmak Worsted-Spinning Mill and Iannery, modern new buildings of the imeni VLKSM and 1 Maya factories in Frunze, the Silk Works in Osh and production capacity for garment and furniture manufacture were commissioned.

Specialized capacity for the manufacture of consumer goods was created at Group A sector enterprises.

All this made it possible to increase the manufacture of goods in mass demand. Some R5.9 billion worth of consumer goods were produced in the 10th 5-Year Plan -- R1 billion worth more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan -- and their manufacture increased 19.3 percent compared with the 1975 level. The population was sold more than R11 billion worth of various commodities, and commodity turnover increased 27.5 percent. The volume of consumer services for the working people increased 48 percent.

Enterprise collectives are constantly searching for reserves for an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods and an improvement in their quality and the development of the services sphere and are charting higher limits for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has initiated organizational and political work in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree. The republic party-economic aktiv was familiarized in detail with the CPSU Central Committee decree on 28 Novemeber 1981. On 10 December 1981 the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau determined the republic party organization's concrete practical tasks for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree.

This important document has been discussed extensively at meetings of the party-economic aktivs of the rayons, cities and oblasts. Open party meetings have been held in all labor collectives of enterprises manufacturing consumer goods and of the services sphere. Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members and Central Committee members, ministry and department leaders and obkom, raykom and gorkom secretaries have participated in these meetings.

The party committees have collated the results of the meetings and, taking as a basis the proposals, counterplans and socialist pledges of the labor collectives, have drawn up measures to expand the production of consumer goods and develop the services sphere in the 11th 5-Year Plan, measures that largely supplement the comprehensive program developed earlier.

It is scheduled in the 5-year plan to raise the production of goods in mass demand to R7.6 billion and to increase the production volume of consumer goods (Group "B") by 30 percent compared with the 19.8 percent envisaged earlier by the draft 5-year plan.

Certain successes have been achieved as a result of the great deal of organizational and ideological-educational work of the party organizations in implementing the comprehensive program to increase production and raise the quality of consumer goods and improve trade and services for the working people. Some R1.5 billion worth of consumer goods were produced in the past year, 101.3 percent of the plan, and almost R20 million worth of such goods was manufactured above the quota.

The plan for the manufacture of goods of the highest quality category was overfulfilled, and the volume thereof increased by more than one-fourth.

Oshskaya, Issyk-Kulskaya, Narynskaya and Talasskaya Oblasts and the city of Frunze coped successfully with the plans for consumer goods production.

Many party organizations are skillfully directing the labor collectives' efforts toward achievement of the best results. The party organizations of Frunze's 40 let Oktyabrya Garment Factory and the Footwear Association are operating this way. They are persistenly searching for and making effective use of production reserves raising the technical level of proeudction in every possible way and constantly renewing the selection of products and improving their quality. Labor productivity is growing at a preferential pace at these enterprises, and the manufacture of products bearing the Symbol of Quality is growing increasingly. The proportion of such products constituted 41.9 percent of all production at the 40 let Oktyabraya Factory and 28.9 percent in the Footwear Association.

Overcoming the difficulties connected with the modernization of production, the collective of the Osh Silk Works fulfilled last year's plan in all the main economic-technical indicators ahead of schedule.

The collective of the Frunze Knitwear Association, which also fulfilled the plan and socialist pledges of the first year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and produced R393,000 worth of knitwear more than in 1980, is working creatively. The entire increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. The manufacture of products bearing the Symbol of Quality increased 36 percent for the year.

The Alamedinskaya Hosiery Factory, the Frunze Tannery imeni Frunze, Cotton-Spinning Mill imeni 50-Letiya SSSR and VLKSM and 1 Maya Garment Production Associations, the Tokmak Fulling-Felt Factory and the Sulyukta, Kok-Yangak and Orlovka Garment Factories, the speaker continued, are among the foremost collectives successfully fulfilling stringent quotas for the production of goods in mass demand and persistently upgrading their quality.

The Central Committee Bureau reports to the plenum that all enterprises, associations and departments and ministries, including construction and agricultural organizations, are currently working to find and commission all resources for increasing the production of consumer goods, and their concrete proposals have been reflected in the measures submitted for examination at the Central Committee plenum.

An important condition of successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the republic for increasing the production of consumer goods, the speaker emphasized, is an improvement in party leadership of this important area of the economy, study and dissemination of the experience of the frontrunners and a refinement in the organization of socialist competition.

Party organizations are perfecting the organization of competition and striving to ensure that the development and defense of adopted pledges become the creative concern of the competitors themselves and provide for the extensive publicity and clarity of the summation of the results of competition and the moral and material encouragement of the winners.

Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, Kirgiz Council of Trade Unions and Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners and testimonials have been established for competition winners. The honorary title "Weaver A. Sunchaliyeva and Seamstress-Sowing Machine Operator A. Aytkulova, Heroes of Socialist Labor, Prize Winner" and also the insignia "Winner of Socialist Competition for an Increase in Consumer Goods' Production" have been established in light industry.

The patriotic movement for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans of the first year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole has brought forward many splendid production pacesetters. Over 80,000 workers, brigades, sections and shops in the republic fulfilled their annual plans by the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Some 80 foremost light industry workers have already fulfilled two annual plans each. These include Hero of Socialist Labor Muken Sydykova, seamstress-sowing machine operator of the 1 Maya Garment Association; Satina Kulmatova, member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet and winder at the Frunze Cotton-Spinning Mill imeni 50-Letiya SSSR; Lyubov Vladimirovna Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh Cotton Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya, and Sovetkan Eshbayeva, seamstress-sowing machine operator of the Frunze Garment Association imeni VLKSM, candidate members of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Galina Anatolyevna Pasechnaya, deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet and binder at the Alamedinskaya Hosiery Factory; Lidiya Mikhaylovna Yarovaya, candidate member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and binder at the Frunze Knitwear

Production Association; Tanzilya Gaynislamovna Khamitova and Rakhimakhon Orunbayeva, seamstress-sowing machine operators at the Osh Garment Factory; Yelizaveta Vasilyevna Alferova, cutter at the Frunze Footwear Production Association; Lidiya Ivanovna Kolesikova, seamstress-sewing machine operator of the 40 let Oktyabrya Garment Factory; Tursunbyubyu Torobekova and Raise Ilinichna Rashchupkina, silk reelers at the Osh Silk Works; Rayla Abdyldabekova, winder at the Frunze Knitwear Production Association; and many others.

Having fulfilled 11 annual quotas in the 10th 5-Year Plan, Tursunbyubyu Mamytkanovna Nurmambetova, leading spinner at the Kirgiz Worsted-Woolen Cloth Works and deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, initiated new-type brigades in the shop and after being transferred to a straggling collective, brought it up to the level of the foremost ones.

What distinguishes the above and many other splendid production pacesetters? Primarily high organization and self-discipline and professional skill. They value each minute of work in the performance of production operations, which enables them to extend the zone of servicing of the looms and considerably overfulfill the shift quotas. Thus Galiya Urkaliyevna Kachkinova, weaver of the Osh Cotton Association and deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, services 60 looms against a norm of 24, Rayla Abdyldabekova, winder at the Frunze Knitwear Association, services 60 spindles instead of the norm of 30 and Serafima Nikolayevna Sokolova, weaver at the Osh Cotton Association, services 48 looms instead of the norm of 24.

On behalf of the Kirgiz Communist Party, Comrade Usubaliyev expressed cordial gratitude to all the workers and specialists who are working with persistence and inspiration for the increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing requirements.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, we must clearly realize that the level of our work to develop production and improve the quality of consumer goods and development of the services sphere does not yet, as noted quite correctly in the CPSU Central Committee decree, correspond to the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We have yet to reach the point where the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere is a primary party concern for each oblast, city, rayon, ministry, department and enterprise and for each leader to whom this important field of activity has been entrusted.

The Ministry of Light Industry accounts for more than a quarter of the consumer goods produced in the republic. Last year's plan for the manufacture of these goods was fulfilled for the ministry as a whole, and their production volume increased somewhat. But the ministry failed to fulfill the plan for output sales with regard to contractual obligations. Supplies of such important commodities as cotton and woolen cloth, yarn, leather footwear, children's clothing and other articles were disrupted. This is explained primarily by the fact that the ministry leaders are making an inadequate study of production organization directly at the enterprises.

We could cite numerous examples of this. The collective of the Kirgiz Worsted-Woolen Cloth Works had been working unsatisfactorily for a long time, but the ministry had failed to adopt appropriate measures to improve its activity prior to the intervention of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade G.F. Sinyevskiy, first deputy minister of light industry, who has set about his entrusted his assignment with vigor, has now been sent as director of the works.

At the works, it is primarily necessary to eliminate such shortcomings as the underloading of capacity, above-norm machine-tool and machine idle time, the underassimilation of equipment's planned productivity, large, amounts of waste and remnants, low product quality and breaches of labor discipline.

The enterprise's communists are fully resolved to do this. At an open party meeting they confirmed concrete measures to improve the works' activity. More attention to the collective and its party organization also needs to be paid by Sverdlovskiy Raykom and Rayispolkom and Frunzenskiy Gorkom and Gorispolkom. Nor can we at the same time continue to be reconciled to the fact that the republic Ministry of Light Industry has still not tackled a number of questions of vital importance to the works.

The dyeing, blending and carbonization sections at the works should have been modernized in the period 1977-1980 in accordance with an order of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, as should the ventilation and air conditioning systems as well. Fulfillment of this order has been disrupted through the fault of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry itself and primarily its minister, Comrade Satarov.

The CPSU Central Committee seriously criticized the republic party organization for the poor work of the Osh Cotton Association (director, Comrade Alymbekov; secretary of the party committee, Comrade Shalamova). The association failed to fulfill the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the production and sale of output, nor was this a coincidence. Only 50 percent of production capacity is used here. The productivity of the looms is considerably less than the average for the country. The labor productivity growth targets are not being met.

The association is not struggling for the efficient and rational use of labor resources and against losses of work time. The turnover of worker personnel, particularly in the main occupations -- weaver, spinner and assistant foreman -- is great.

The collective was given a great deal of assistance in the past 3 years in the retooling of production and the construction of housing, hotels and other sociocultural facilities. But the works' leadership is not displaying due concern for its intelligent use.

Last year the Cotton Association consumed 294 tons too much yarn and used 513,000 linear meters of unbleached cloth over and above the established norms in the production of finished material. Moreover, in the last 2 years more than 2.3 million linear meters of finished cloth were switched to remnants sold by weight.

A large army of engineering-technical personnel works in the association, and numerous services have been created. But no one bears specific responsibility for the low quality of the product.

Comrade Donchenko, secretary of Oshskiy Obkom, who is in charge of industrial questions, and Comrade Ablesov, first secretary of Oshskiy Gorkom, are not cutting short the tendency toward dependence of the works' leaders and for a long time simply failed to notice that organizational and educational work had been neglected here. The political, economic and vocational training of workers is inadequately organized, and the experience of the pacesetters is being disseminated insufficiently.

It is no coincidence that every spinner at the works services 30 percent fewer spindles and every weaver 10 percent fewer looms than the average for the country. And if just the average sectorial level of equipment servicing was achieved here, fulfillment of the annual production plan would require 30 percent fewer spinners and 10 percent fewer weavers.

It is known that the works was designed for two-shift operations, and personnel were trained and the volume of housing construction determined with this in mind. But in 1976 the Ministry of Light Industry established for the works a production plan based on 2.7-shift operation, increasing the plan for the manufacture of cloth and yarn accordingly. Yet the ministry lost sight of the need to provide the workers with housing and cultural-everyday facilities.

Nor has the ministry of Light Industry solved questions connected with augmenting production's engineering base. There is frequent breakage and holdups on the obsolete looms, and tearability is high. All this sharply lowers labor productivity and causes much personnel turnover.

The situation demands the immediate solution of the most important questions concerning the retooling of production and improvement in housing and cultural-social conditions of workers and engineering-technical personnel in order to fully assimilate the association's production capacity under three-shift conditions. And we are counting here on more substantial assistance from the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and Comrade Minister Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov personally.

The Oshskaya Oblast and city party organizations are also obliged to double their attention to the association's collective and strive, and their primary task, to solve the question of the complete staffing of the enterprise for three-shift operation, to organize the workers' training properly and to strengthen labor discipline sharply.

The Kyzyl-Kiya Footwear Production Association (director, Comrade Mamytov; secretary of the party organization, Comrade Bolshakova) is operating unsatisfactorily. The plan for the production of footwear was fulfilled 99.2 percent, and, furthermore, the quality of the manufactured product is low, and much footwear is rejected. Only 4 percent is produced with the Symbol of Quality here. The Kyzyl-Kiyskiy Gorkom and Gorispolkom are paying insufficient attention to this enterprise.

Comrades! Concern for a reduction in equipment idle time and an increase in the coefficient of its use and the productivity of each machine and machine tool as an important reserve for an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods should be at the center of attention of all party and management leaders.

Yet such concern is not being displayed everywhere or in full measure. Last year only 91 percent of capacity was used in the production of garments, and in the production of footwear even less -- 83 percent, in outerwear 97.3 percent, silk cloth 98 percent and finished woolens 81 percent.

Economic work is poorly organized in the republic Ministry of Light Industry. Production profitability has declined sharply in recent years. In 1980 the ministry's profit declined by a factor of 3.4 compared with 1975. There has been an increase in the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plan to reduce prime production costs, and many of them have permitted losses and an overexpenditure of intermediate products and raw materials and fuel-energy resources and have failed to meet the labor productivity growth targets. Approximately 30 products in the sector are unprofitable. Much defective work is being permitted. Claims for poor quality totaling R2.2 million were received in just 9 months last year.

The Central Committee plenum also has a right today to complain about the leaders of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Konurbayev). Although the ministry fulfilled the plan of the first year of the 5-year period in production volume and product sales, there was a shortfall below the quota in the supply of cultural-social and household commodities of more than R1 million, including much furniture, aluminum, steel and zinc-coated utensils, plastic products and metal beds, and 17 enterprises, or 77 percent of them, failed to cope with the plan for total sales volume with regard to fulfillment of supply obligations. Trade's requests for many of the simplest commodites are not being satisfied. Such ordinary commodities as watering cans, drying racks for utensils, meat cutters, cutting boards, forks, spoons, sieves, mailboxes and other products are, as before, being imported from other regions of the country.

The national instrument, the komuz, is in huge demand in the republic. It is rare that one comes across a Kirgiz home where this instrument is not played. Everything is available for organization of the production of the komuz in the republic: fabricating material -- juniper, walnut and apricot trees, raw material for manufacturing the strings and folk craftsmen skilled in this work. But there are no komuz for sale, and production has not been organized, for one simple reason -- lack of desire on the part of the leaders of the Ministry of Local Industry and the leaders of the Ministry of Culture.

This is just one example of the fact that the Ministry of Local Industry and the local soviets are not making an in-depth study of the population's needs and requirements and are failing to adopt measures to satisfy them. They are tackling inadequately such questions as the use of local raw materials and production waste. Yet there is tremendous potential here. Of the 14,000-15000 tons of metal waste, only about 1,000 tons is used, and only half of this for the manufacture of goods in mass demand. At the same time, the population is constantly on the lookout for such products as vegetable garden implements, spades, mattocks, forks, rakes and other items. In the wood-processing sector, over 10,000 cubic meters of shavings and cuttings are dumped or burned. In light industry, approximately 1,500 tons of waste are not used locally but transported out of the republic.

The republic Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Bezsmertnyy) has great potential for an increase in the production and a broadening of the selection of everyday cultural and household commodities. It is possible, for example, to organize the manufacture of souvenirs and other goods and items from waste and surplus marble, granite and glass in the Tokmak Construction Materials Association. In the current year, the collective of this association has to assimilate in considerable quantities the manufacture of glass for passenger cars and crystal products and broaden the selection of high-grade dishware. And, utilizing local raw materials, other enterprises of this ministry also could organize the manufacture of various dye materials, ceramic and plaster products and earthenware.

There are no unimportant matters in providing the population with goods in everyday demand. A broom, it might seem, is a trifling matter, for example. But to get hold of one it is now necessary to go to the market and pay through the nose for it. And one cannot always buy one. This is because brooms are in short supply owing to the inattentive attitude of certain executives toward the people's needs. In 1980 we manufactured almost 30 percent less of them than in 1979, when there were also not enough. Nonetheless, even now their production is planned at a level lower than in 1979. The Ministry of Local Industry is evidently about to import brooms as a commodity in very short supply. I believe that the Ministry of Agriculture also should draw the appropriate conclusions and right now increase the areas sown to sorghum, which goes into the production of brooms.

It needs to be said plainly, the speaker pointed out, that it was only following an inspection by the CPSU Central Committee that we began to adopt the appropriate measures with respect to the use of production waste and local raw materials for the manufacture of consumer goods. The production of felt rugs and household felt using textile industry waste was assimilated at the end of last year. The Ministry of Local Industry's Engineering Design Office has completed work on the substitution of local dolomite in the production of glass containers and household chemicals for the chalk imported from Belgorodskaya Oblast. Ceramic utensils are already being manufactured from Kadzhi-Say and Ivanovka clays. This work enables us to eliminate imports of 2,000 tons of chalk from Krivoy Rog and the Tadzhik SSR. The possibility of replacing imported barytes with local raw material and also the partial replacement of talc imported from Sverdlovsk with local Aktyuz pyrophyllite is being studied.

It is essential that the Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments emphatically do away with serious shortcomings in the planning of the development of the sectors producing consumer goods. Every year plans for the production of many products remain unsupported by the appropriate material resources.

Metal, lumber and vegetable oil allocations for local industry are also being realized in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. For example, the furniture enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry failed to receive more than 3,000 cubic meters of dressed timber (20 percent), more than 260 tons of galvanized and roofing sheet and 70 tons of structural steel, only 40-60 percent of the allocations were supplied.

Of course, the leaders of the Ministry of Local Industry, like those of many other ministries, departments and enterprises, let no opportunity pass to complain about inadequate material-technical supplies. There are grounds for this, and considerable ones at that. But, as an inspection showed, the leadership of the Ministry of Local Industry itself defends the plans inadequately, fails to display persistence, does not perform systematic organizing work for the realization of the allocated stocks, frequently compiles them in substandard fashion, does not provide in-depth substantiation and fails to establish close contact with the suppliers. Having specialized depots, I believe that the republic Gossnab could and should assume centralized responsibility for supplying local industry enterprises with metal and lumber.

And the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Local Industry itself must display greater concern for the further development of the material base of this sector, the replacement of its fixed capital and the sociocultural development of the collectives. After all, many enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry are housed in ramshackle premises lacking the necessary comforts for work.

Yet the construction organizations created last year at the request of the leaders of the Ministry of Local Industry have still not been furnished with the necessary construction equipment, gear and transportation. This is primarily the fault of the Ministry of Local Industry itself, whose leadership is quite comfortable and not striving for the fulfillment of adopted decisions. To this needs to be added the lack of due attention to the development of local industry on the part of the Gosplan.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to an analysis of the possibilities for consumer goods production by union ministry enterprises.

At the Computer Plant imeni 50-Letiya USSR the production of consumer goods constitutes only .7 percent of the total manufactured product, 1.5 percent at the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni M.V. Frunze and 4.7 percent at the Measuring Instruments Plant. At certain enterprises the sections for the production of everyday cultural and household commodities are housed in poorly adapted premises, the standard of production is low and there is a shortage of engineering-technical personnel.

This applies primarily to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry located on the republic's territory. It is no coincidence that at a number of these enterprises it is planned to reduce the volume of production of everyday cultural and household commodities this year and in 5 years the growth of their production will be only 2.5 percent.

The growth rate in the production of commodities for the market at the Tyazhelektromash, Kirgizkabel' and Mayli-Say Insulating Materials Plants and in the Issyk-Kul Electrical Engineering Plants Association is extremely low.

Many enterprises of union jurisdiction are paying insufficient attention to improving the quality of manufactured consumer goods. For example, the Kirgizavtomash Association and the Electronic Engineering, Commercial Machine-Building, Computer, Kirgizelektrodvigatel and Osh Pump and Measuring Instruments Plants manufacture no consumer goods in the highest quality category.

Why are these enterprises with manifestly underloaded capacity not assimilating new types of consumer goods? Furthermore, the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry's Scientific Research, Planning-Design and Production Engineering Institute of Heavy Electrical Engineering is located in Frunze. This institute performs experimental-design work on three-four household electrical products annually and presents them to the plants for assimilation. But for some reason or other these developments are not passed on to the ministry's enterprises located in the republic, and if they are passed on, their leaders decline to assimilate them on a variety of pretexts.

I will give just one example. In 1977 the institute developed a household electric grinder with a removable attachment for sharpening and trimming, polishing and resawing wood in any direction and from any angle. A valuable instrument. Every home needs one, particularly in a rural locality. Its introduction was entrusted to the Kirgizelektrodvigatel' Plant. But on a variety of pretexts its leaders (Comrades Morozov and Arkhipenko) declined to assimilate this product, although all the documentation and production tooling had been prepared with an eye to production conditions at this enterprise and even the above-mentioned comrades had consented to the manufacture of the product. And if to this we added the fact that not one of the republic's enterprises has yet assimilated such products so greatly needed by the population, and developed by this same institute, as an electric garden sprinkler, a household electric spinning wheel, the Beshtau-5 electrical instrument set and others, it may be concluded that there is a manifestly nonstate-minded approach to this important matter.

The USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the report observed, has not allocated to its enterprises the necessary material resources even for fulfillment of the plans for consumer goods production determined for the 5-year plan, let alone a further expansion of their production. The ministry is being slow to modernize and expand the Mayli-Say Electric Lamp and Insulating Materials Plants.

Examination of the question of consumer goods production in the Kirgizavtomash Association has taken an inordinate length of time. Specialized shops for the production of motorcycle sidecars, which used to be in great demand, were once built here. The USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry withdrew these items from production in 1980, despite the fact that the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers had requested that the production of the cars not be shut down or, at least, that the manufacture of other equivalent products be organized in the vacated areas. The ministry also failed to fulfill a corresponding decree of the union government on this matter.

As a result, consumer goods production in the Kirgizavtomash Association has declined from R13 million to R3.3 million. And the 1982 plan sets the manufacture of such commodities at R1.8 million. Furthermore, something else has become known. On the instructions of the Ministry of Automotive Industry, the Orskiy Tractor Trailer Plant is preparing for the production of the passenger car trailer model proposed for manufacture in our association. Are we not seeing a repeat in this connection of the rapid switch that occurred with respect to the manufacture of motorcycle sidecars? After all, their production was wound down, as the Ministry of Automotive Industry explains, because other enterprises in the country had begun to manufacture such trailers.

We would not want a repetition of this sorry case. By 1985 the Kirgizavtomash Association could double and triple the planned volume of production of trailers for passenger cars and could in the future specialize in the manufacture of trailers for all types of passenger cars. And we request that the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and the Gosplan settle the question of concentrating the production of modern trailers for all types of passenger cars in the Kirgizavtomash Association, increasing their manufacture in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 40,000 annually. We have the skilled worker and engineering-technical personnel for this.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the Ministry of Automotive Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and other ministries to examine the activity of the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Kirgiz SSR with respect to an increase in the production of consumer goods and an upgrading of their quality.

Unfortunately, the leaders of certain ministries are slow to come to grips with this assignment. This is indicated by the fact that Comrades Ugarov, Bezzhon and Pentenkov, directors of the Instrument-Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgiz SSR, Computer Plant imeni 50-Letiya USSR and Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni M.V. Fruze, respectively, have yet to adopt practical measures for increasing consumer goods production. Yet these plants have a strong production base, highly skilled worker personnel and specialists and the most modern equipment enabling them to considerably expand the production and raise the quality of such commodities.

The Kadamdzhay Antimony Works, Kirgiz Metallurgical Works, Osh Pump Plant, Frunze Drills and Measuring Instruments Plants and Sokulukskiy Commercial Machine-Building Plant inadequately involve themselves in developing the production of everyday cultural and household commodities.

It is astounding, the speaker continued, that certain enterprises of the coal and oil industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and others remain aloof from consumer goods production. In the city of Kyzyl-Kiya, the central electrical engineering workshops of the Sredazugol' Association annually treat approximately 3,000 tons of rolled metal products but do not produce a single commodity in mass demand. The attention of the leaders of the enterprise (Comrade Khasanbayev, director; Comrade Trofimov, secretary of the party bureau) has been drawn to this repeatedly.

The Kirgizmebel' Association (Comrade Biryukov, general director; Comrade Bayalinov, secretary of the party committee) is a major supplier of furniture for the republic's population. In 1981 the association produced R27.9 million worth of furniture (in retail prices). However, far from all potential for an increase in the manufacture of contemporary furniture is being used here. Production capacity in the association will have grown 37.6 percent over the 5-year period, but the manufacture of furniture will have increased only 21.4 percent. The quality of the product remains low.

Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized that not only the ministries and departments but also the party committees and ispolkoms are responsible for the serious shortcomings in implementing the plans for increasing consumer goods production at enterprises of both republic and union jurisdiction. For example, the Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; Frunzenskiy, Mayli-Sayskiy and Przhevalskiy Gorkoms; and Pervomayskiy, Sverdlovskiy and Panfilovskiy Raykoms are not making a high-minded evaluation of the incorrect actions of enterprise leaders who are unwilling to undertake the production of goods in mass demand.

To increase consumer goods production it is essential this very year to commission additional capacity at the Osh Silk Works and the Przhevalsk Garment Factory, new capacity at the Frunze 8 Marta Weaving Mill, a catering and general block at the Frunze Meat-Packing Plant and the Kanzk Furniture Factory and folk handicrafts works in Osh and other facilities.

It is also necessary to step up the pace of construction of the Kirgiz Carpet Works and modernization of the Alamedinskaya Hosiery Factory, the bakery in Frunze, the Nonwoven Materials Factory in Dzhalal-Abad, the Frunze and Talas meat-packing plants and a number of other enterprises and shops.

It is essential to pay particular attention to the implementation of plan-based work to secure a constant growth in labor productivity thanks to introducing the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience and developing the instructors' movement and the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor. Last year the republic's industry fulfilled the labor productivity plan 101.3 percent. At the same time, this most important indicator was not fulfilled by 53 industrial enterprises, which fell short in supplying output to the tune of R47.1 million, R13.3 million of which were the responsibility of light and local industry.

Many enterprises of light and local industry and the services sphere are making inadequate use of such important potential as the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor, for which the republic party organization was criticized quite justifiably in the CPSU Central Committee decree.

The 26th party congress emphasized in particular that the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor is to become the main form in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Without active work on the creation of the new-type brigades it will be difficult for us to secure the rate of increase in the manufacture of consumer goods planned for the 5-year plan. Yet the ministries and departments are in no hurry to initiate this work. The plan of the Ministry of Light Industry, for example, provides in 1982 for only 30 percent of workers to be covered by the progressive form of labor and 45 percent in 1983, and the Ministry of Local Industry is thinking of bringing this indicator by 1985 up to merely 65 percent. Such plans are inadequate.

The CPSU Central Committee decree draws attention to an improvement in the use of the republic's production capacity. Currently, up to 40 percent of the workers in light and food industry are employed in preparatory operations and auxiliary production, where unproductive manual labor still predominates. If all these operations were to be mechanized, and this is a perfectly feasible task, it would be possible to release a large number of workers and, consequently, considerably raise labor productivity.

The measures elaborated for the new 5-year plan to reduce manual labor have not been thought through sufficiently. Thus, a check conducted at Ministry of Light Industry enterprises showed that there is a possibility here of mechanizing labor and releasing from manual labor more than 3,600 persons.

But the ministry's measures plan a work volume that is considerably less.

It is planned that over the course of the 5-year plan the Ministry of Local Industry will reduce the number of workers employed in manual labor by only 140. A reduction in the number of workers employed in manual labor appreciably less than is possible is planned at the Mayli-Say Insulating Materials Plant and the Tyazhelektromash and Agricultural Machine-Building imeni M.V. Frunze Plants.

The struggle for an increase in production efficiency and the extensive use of intensive factors of economic growth presupposes a strengthening of labor discipline and an increase in each worker's responsibility for the precise fulfillment of all the duties entrusted to him.

A trend toward a reduction in personnel turnover and a further strengthening of labor discipline has been discerned in the republic in the period since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree of 13 December 1979, "A Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction in Personnel Turnover in the Economy." Losses of work time attributable to absenteeism, idling and absence with administration permission fell in 1981.

The labor saved thanks to this was the equivalent (on an annual basis) of the manufacture of output worth approximately R20 million in industry and construction and installation worth R4.6 million in construction.

At the same time, losses of work time remain great. A conciliatory attitude toward violators of labor discipline is adopted, for example, in the Talas Construction Materials Production Association and at the Tokmak Primary Wool-Processing Factory.

As an inspection showed, many enterprises do not record when workers check in and when they leave. As a result of the lack of control over the state of labor discipline, lateness for work and early departures have assumed a mass nature. No one records this absenteeism. Absenteeism and breaches of labor discipline do tremendous material damage to production. But almost everywhere the culprits are in no way held accountable for this and nowhere are they even discussed.

IZVESTIYA wrote about all this quite correctly on 14 January 1982 in the article "When a Minute of Work Time Is Wasted." This article merits the attention of all the republic's party and public organizations.

We need to explain in depth to the working people that successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan, a rise in the Soviet people's well-being and a further strengthening of the country's economic and defensive might depend on selfless labor, high organization and self-discipline.

Certain leaders attempt to explain the low level of use of production capacity by the shortage of manpower. Yet, according to republic Gosplan data, 17 percent of the able-bodied population has yet to be enlisted in social production, including 23.5 percent in Oshskaya Oblast and almost 20 percent in Talasskaya Oblast. Furthermore, the republic has 228,000 pensioners, more than 4,000 Group III invalids and more than 111,000 rural inhabitants, many of whom could be enlisted in cottage industry and in the interseasonal period.

The extensive organization of the cottage industry would contribute to a considerable increase in the production of consumer goods. However, insufficient attention is being paid to this important matter in the republic. Approximately 3,000 persons, or 13 percent of all workers, works in cottage industry at local industry enterprises, considerably fewer than the union average. However strange it may seem, only 200 persons work in cottage industry in the Ministry of Light Industry system.

It has to be said that folk handicrafts are being developed insufficiently in the republic and that many national products for which there is great demand have simply been forgotten. Thus, even recently in a number of areas of Oshskaya Oblast there were many hand-woven carpet craftsman and woodcarvers and it was possible to buy their products, but they no longer exist. National sewing and cheegrass products are being lost in parts of Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya Oblasts. It is difficult to acquire national dress, footwear and household items.

There are roughly 300,000 horses in the republic. Transportation by horse was the main means of movement from time immemorial, particularly in the mountain regions. Its use is now falling into decline solely because it is difficult to find the necessary harness and saddle products.

The Ministry of Local Industry should also study the organization of a specialized enterprise for the production of various types of horse-drawn carts. I believe it would be correct to switch to horse-drawn intrafarm transportation for short distances on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There is a dual benefit here: a saving of fuel and lubricants and a reduction in prime production costs.

It is essential to revive and develop the artistic occupations of folk craftsmen and skilled artisans and enlist them extensively in the production sphere.

The Folk Art Occupations Vocational-Technical School, which was founded following a decision of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, has been in operation since 1979. Some 74 specialists have been trained here in 2 years, and 510 persons are receiving tuition in seven occupations for the Kyyal Arts Association and other enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry. However, the leaders of the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and the Ministry of Local Industry are not displaying due concern for its further development.

It is essential that ispolkoms and ministries of local industry and consumer services organize in the rayon centers and large centers of population cottage industry shops and sections for the manufacture of such items as the shirdak, ornamental felt (aala-kiyiz], ornamental felt [tush-kiyiz], men's quilted coat [chepken], chiptama, slippers [maasy], skull cap [topu] and man's hat [tebetey] and, from cheegrass, napkins, decorative panels, home decorations and woodcuts, (cheychek, hair comb [tavak], spoon [kashyk], various ornaments for the nomad's huts) and so forth.

It would be advisable, in Frunze, Osh, Naryn, Talas and other big cities, to open company stores for the sale of products of the folk craftsmen.

The 26th party congress proclaimed the slogan "The Economy Must Be Economical." This is why particular significance is now attached to intensive methods of developing the economy based primarily on skillful and careful management.

An important factor in economizing on resources, the report said, is their repeat use. The experience of the collective of the Frunze Electronic Engineering Plant merits approval in this respect. Children's toys, clothes hangers, manicure sets, furniture accessories and other items are now manufactured here from basic production waste that previously went for scrap. Similar work is also being performed at other republic engineering plants.

But a number of enterprises are failing to pay due attention to economies in and the rational use of raw materials, fuel-energy and other physical resources.

The republic produces the most valuable raw materials for many sectors of light and food industry. These include wool and cotton, leather-fur raw material and silkworm cocoons, sugar beet and vegetables, fruit, berries and grapes, tobacco, meat, milk and other products. And if the path of these products is traced from field and farmstead via numerous procurement and acceptance centers and plant and factory shops to the manufacture of foodstuffs and industrial products and their delivery to the consumer, it transpires that much raw material is still lost and damaged and remains practically unutilized owing to lax management.

Here are a few examples. Last year the Kirgiz Worsted-Woolen Cloth Works overconsumed more than 30 tons of wool, over 13 tons of lavsan [Dacron] and approximately 7 tons of nitron. Specialists calculate that tens of thousands of square meters of cloth could have been produced from this raw material.

Some 4.7 square decimeters of unmarketable leather goods have piled up at the Frunze Tannery imeni Panfilov (Comrade Kats, director; Comrade Ilkun, secretary of the party organization). Some 25,000 small goatskin and sheepskin hides lost their marketable properties owing to prolonged storage at the Tannery imeni Frunze. In the last 3 years the Footwear Association has dumped and destroyed more than 1,000 tons of leather commodity waste and over 800 tons of rubber. Why are the Ministry of Light Industry and the local party and soviet authorities not putting an emphatic stop to such instances of outrageous mismanagement and not holding the persons guilty of extravagance in raw material resources strictly accountable?

As is known, certain difficulties have come about in the republic with regard to the availability of fuel and lubricants. Under these conditions, lax management in the expenditure of fuel and lubricants is absolutely intolerable. But unfortunately, there are many instances of extravagance here. In 1980-1981, for example, the Frunze Bombay Hemp Factory (Comrade Stenkin) squandered 29 tons of spindle oil and is now itself experiencing a shortage.

The Gosplan and Gossnab have yet to bring due order to bear in the economical, rational expenditure of raw material, fuel-energy and other resources. And the party committees and primary organizations frequently fail to make a sharp evaluation of instances of excess and waste of physical assets and do not always actively support initiatives contributing to the careful expenditure of the national wealth.

The speaker then turned to questions concerning an improvement in trade and consumer services. In 1981 the public was sold various commodities worth R2.7 billion, R151 million more than in 1980. Services were rendered to the tune of more than R83 million. Enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Consumer Services and the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz fulfilled the quotas of the first year of the current 5-year plan.

A certain amount of work was also done to strengthen the material-technical base of trade and consumer service. New stores, sales centers and pavilions and comprehensive acceptance centers appeared.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, the plans for the construction of trading facilities thanks to capital investments, including the 5-percent deductions from housing construction, were fulfilled 106 percent, and R132.6 million were assimilated. The increase in the network of stores comprised 115,000 square meters compared with a planned 52,000 square meters. The network of public catering enterprises increased by 52,000 compared with a planned 33,000.

At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee decree observed, the level of work of the republic's party and soviet authorities in the development of trade and consumer services does not yet correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. In 1981 the plan for consumer services was fulfilled 98.7 percent and 97.2 percent in rural localities. The public experienced a shortfall in the rendition of consumer services of more than R1 million.

The republic Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Dadabayev) was primarily to blame for this. It fails to exercise appropriate supervision of the activity of many studios and workshops and of quality and the range of specified times in fulfilling orders. There was a considerable increase in the number of enterprises that failed to fulfill plans compared with 1980. Such Frunze enterprises as the Kirgiziya Firm, the Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Factory and the Salyut Photo Association are failing to cope with plans. The 1981 quotas were not fulfilled by Narynskaya and Talasskaya Oblasts, more than half the cities and rayons of Oshskaya Oblast and Kalininskiy, Sokulukskiy and Keminskiy Rayons.

The development of consumer services for the rural population is lagging behind considerably. The volume of services rendered constitutes only R22.6 per inhabitant in the republic as a whole, including R13.9 in rural localities. This indicator is even lower in Narynskaya and Talasskaya Oblasts, and in Toktogulskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy, Ak-Suyskiy, Ak-Talinskiy, Sovetskiy and Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayons the figure was R2 to R8.

The repair of household appliances and furniture and dry cleaning and linen laundering is organized extremely inadequately in many rayons and has not been organized at all in some; 116 kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Oshskaya Oblast, 22 of Talasskaya Oblast, 29 of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and 16 of Narynskaya Oblast lack permanent consumer service centers entirely.

Enterprises of the republic Ministry of Agriculture systematically fail to fulfill consumer service plans. The ministry fails to adopt measures to expand and modernize operating commercial enterprises and develop the forms and types of services in the countryside, and bathhouses are being built particularly poorly and inadequately.

The Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Tynaliyev) and Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev) failed to meet the consumer service quotas. They failed to provide R376,000 worth of consumer services.

The necessary steps are still not being taken in the republic to strengthen the material-technical base of the services sphere. Plans for the construction of stores, canteens, cold stores and warehouse premises are not fulfilled from year to year in a number of ministries and departments. The plan for the introduction of commercial facilities was also frustrated in 1981. With a quota of R4.6 million, only R3.5 million, or 76 percent, were assimilated.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Kondrashov) and Ministry of Construction (Comrade Kuznetsov) are building commercial facilities particularly inadequately. Thus, construction has been under way since 1979 of a restaurant with seating for 350 attached to the Frunze Polytechnical Institute of an estimated cost of R542,000, but only 3 percent of the capital investments was assimilated here last year.

And the construction of a consumer service vocational-technical school in Osh has been under way for 10 years now compared with the norm of 30 months. One wonders why the Oshskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom fail to display due exactingness toward the leaders of the Oshstroy Trust, who have been freezing state capital investments for a long time now.

The development and refinement of trade and the services sphere should be the vital concern of the local ispolkoms. Nonetheless, Frunzenskiy Gorispolkom (Comrade Mokenov) is making extremely inadequate use of possibilities for developing the network of stores and restaurants thanks to the 5-percent deductions from the resources allocated for housing construction. Only 66 percent of the planned amount thereof was assimilated in the city last year. Thus, the store in apartment house No 7 of the Vostochnaya Industrial Zone has still not been commissioned, although the apartment house was commissioned in 1979.

The situation concerning the assimilation of resources is even worse in Issyk-Kulskaya (Comrade Aliyev) and Narynskaya (Comrade Mirzabekov) Oblasts. There are many such shortcomings in Oshskaya Oblast and in cities and rayons of republic jurisdiction.

It is essential that the Ministries of Consumer Service and Trade, the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz and the local ispolkoms increase work in every possible way to further develop the material-technical base of trade and general services and strive for the full use of allocated capital investments. It is necessary to hold strictly accountable those who frustrate the fulfillment of official quotas and consider the construction of service sphere facilities a secondary matter. The party committees and primary party organizations must bring this entire work under their supervision.

Comrades! I would like to dwell on one further question. The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted the decree "The Keremovskaya Oblast Party Organizations' Work on Improving Public Catering and Developing Subsidiary Agriculture at Industrial Enterprises." The serious shortcomings mentioned in the decree occur in our republic also. We lack restaurants and cafes, and because of this only 68 percent of the workers and employees daily avail themselves of public catering. The public catering situation is particularly bad at enterprises of the Ministries ofCommunications, Motor Transport and Highways and Light Industry and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The Tsentralnaya Mine in Kadzhi-Say, for example, has only one refreshment room with seating for 12 of 700 workers. And certain enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry and Local Industry lack restaurants and refreshment rooms altogether.

Trading services for construction workers have improved somewhat recently. The sale of foodstuffs and industrial commodities has been organized at projects in Frunze. Unfortunately, it is far from everywhere that things are so organized. Construction workers are not provided with hot meals and places where food can be taken out have not been installed at construction projects in Narynskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts.

We are not paying appropriate attention to the development of subsidiary farms. Only 48 of them have been created out of the planned 95. The Ministries of Consumer Services, Rural Construction and Municipal Services have not embarked on this work. This work has yet to be initiated in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and in Alamedinskiy and Keminskiy Rayons.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has determined the republic party organization's concrete tasks with respect to fulfilling the said CPSU Central Committee decree and instructed the ministries and departments to create restaurants and refreshment rooms at every enterprise of industry, transport and communications and to provide all those working at construction projects with hot meals. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and local ispolkoms must strictly monitor the work to organize public catering for the workers and develop subsidiary agriculture at the industrial enterprises.

Comrades! In recent years the party organizations have stepped up work considerably on preservation, prevention of theft and embezzlement and compensation for material loss. Theft and embezzlement of socialist property, however, have not yet been completely eradicated, and an uncompromising struggle is not being waged everywhere against this great evil.

The state of affairs at trading and public catering enterprises is particularly unfortunate. There are still frequent instances of materially responsible positions in trade and the services sphere being held by untrustworthy persons whose professional, political and moral qualities are not carefully checked and in which the opinion of public organizations is not taken into consideration.

Thus, the close relatives Yakubov and Sabirov worked as chief and salesman of Store No 2, respectively, in Naukatskiy Rayon's Rural Consumer Cooperative Society. They did not transfer the merchandise to one another when they went on vaction. This lack of control enabled them to appropriate R12,300 and distribute R11,500 to their close relatives. Another example. Without any investigation, a certain Aydarov was hired as store chief in the village of Zhay-Terek in the Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon Consumer Cooperative Society (Comrade Teshebayev, chairman). Having worked for only 10 weeks, he embezzled more than R7,000 and, furthermore, dispensed approximately R6,000 to his acquaintances. The forwarding agent, Bobrov, embezzled physical and commodity values to the extent of almost R20,000 in the Kyzyk-Kiya Trading Organization in 1981. Shabdanov, chief of a warehouse of the republic Kirgizkhoztorg Depot, permitted a till shortage of R16,500. By machinations in registering goods on credit, Ilyushkina, accountant of the Tash-Kumyr Trading Organization, appropriated over R15,000 in 4 years.

Of course, strict criminal proceedings were instituted against all these embezzlers and the losses were recovered, but the question arises as to how they ended up in materially responsible positions and why the controlling authorities were unable to expose them for a long period of time. How, for example, could Kudakeyev, chief of the Tash-Kumyr City Trading Organization, not have seen that one and the same accountant took goods on credit 60 times and, moreover, for large sums.

We are alerted by the fact that an ever increasing number of people lacking specialized education is appearing behind the counters. Whereas there were 1,400 practical workers in state trade in 1976, there were 1,700 of them in 1980. Of the 934 store chiefs, 338, or more than 36 percent, lack specialized commercial education. Practical workers constitute 53 percent of head cooks. These indicators are even worse in the consumer cooperative unions.

The republic has the appropriate base for reinforcing the trading and public catering enterprises with well-trained personnel. Four tekhnikums and four commercial-culinary and cooperative schools operate here. They annually train over 1,200 specialists with secondary specialized education and 2,300 skilled salesmen, cooks and other mass occupation workers. However, these personnel are frequently used incorrectly. Thus, in 1980 some 110 persons with higher and more than 3,000 with secondary specialized education worked as workers in the Ministry of Trade system; at the same time, the leaders of certain trading organizations and associations continued to hire for practical worker-specialist positions. Thus, in just 1 year the Frunze Prodtovary Association appointed to the positions of store director and chief 28 persons lacking a specialized commercial education. There are frequent instances of graduates of educational institutions being unable to find work in their special field. For example, in the last 2 years 111 graduates of the Frunze Soviet Trade Tekhnikum have not found work in their special field.

The leaders of the Ministry of Trade and the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz are not analyzing these facts in depth and are not probing the state of the teaching-educational process in the tekhnikums and schools, displaying insufficient concern for the reinforcement of their physical plant, and are failing to make full use of the available opportunities for tightly closing off all loopholes for penetration of the trading system by dubious, dishonest elements.

There is an unfortunate state of affairs concerning the safekeeping of socialist property at a number of enterprises of light and local industry and consumer services, particularly at the Tokmak Primary Wool-Processing and Worsted-Spinning Mills and the Alay Footwear Association, the Osh Silk Works and elsewhere. So-called "takers" and petty thieves who pilfer and steal public property have still not disappeared at these enterprises.

The administration of these enterprises fails to provide for the strict accounting of all physical assets and does not exercise due supervision of their safekeeping. Another finding is that the corresponding party committees and primary party organizations perform ideological-educational work among the collectives inadequately and fail to mobilize them against those who demean the dignity of Soviet man and encroach on public property.

It is essential that the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, particularly the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Consumer Services and the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz, emphatically put an end to instances of theft and embezzlement, short-changing, short-measuring and other abuses and ensure the complete preservation of the state's physical assets. Strict measures need to be adopted in respect to those trade workers who hoard goods, engage in speculation and harm the interests of the working people. The administrative authorities, people's control bodies and trade union organizations should establish systematic supervision of the work of the stores, depots and warehouses and extensively publicize each instance of violation of the rules of Soviet trade and the measures adopted against the violators.

The successful performance of the tasks to further broaden the expansion of production and improve the quality of consumer goods and develop the services sphere, the report emphasized, largely depends on the extent to which light and local industry and trading and consumer service enterprises are reinforced with skilled personnel. The shortage of skilled specialists will increase even more with the introduction of new enterprises. According to Ministry of Light Industry calculations, approximately 700 more engineers will be needed in the 11th 5-Year Plan for such special fields as the spinning of natural and chemical fibers, leather garment technology, weaving and others. Personnel in these special fields are also needed by enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of Consumer Service.

It would be correct, I believe, for the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to study the possibility of opening a corresponding department under the auspices of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute and for the ministries concerned to adopt measures to create a material-technical base for such a department. It is also necessary to extend the training of personnel with secondary qualifications in the tekhnikums and take steps to enhance the quality of the training of specialists.

An effective means of improving the selection, assignment and training of personnel and increasing their role in the refinement of production is the regular certification of enterprise leaders and specialists. However, this work is being performed inadequately here. Not all ministries and departments, enterprise leaders and party and soviet authorities are paying sufficient attention to this important matter. Yet certification should be an inalienable part of work with personnel. The results of certification should be thoroughly summed up in the ministries and departments, with the participation of the party and soviet authorities. Enterprise leaders and specialists who constantly enrich their professional knowledge should be properly appreciated. And as far as those who have lagged behind and are living in the old way and are not working on self-improvement are concerned, they must give way to the up-and-coming specialists and capable production organizers.

It is essential that we implement broad measures to train highly skilled worker personnel. We need to train more than 13,000 persons in the schools in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

But the level and volume of the training of workers in the vocational-technical schools does not meet the republic's requirements. Only four schools are involved in training mass occupation personnel for such a big sector as light industry. The Ministries of Local Industry and Consumer Services each have two base educational institutions. This is manifestly insufficient. But this does not disturb the ministry leaders. For example, the construction of a carpet works has begun in Kara-Balta, but the plan provides for no vocational-technical school to train workers. The construction of a nonwoven materials factory has been planned in Uzgen, but here also no thought has been given to the training of personnel.

It is essential that the party and soviet authorities, vocational-technical education bodies, the base ministries and departments and their enterprises fundamentally improve the organization of vocational guidance among the young people and high school graduates in order to ensure a full complement of trainees in the vocational-technical educational institutions. We must considerably expand the training of personnel in the vocational-technical schools and develop the network of these schools. The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrade Kasandeyev) must be more assertive and scrupulous in these matters and tackle the fundamental problems of the training of worker personnel in practice.

It is intended in the current 5-year plan to train for light, food and local industry and trade and consumer services 88,000 workers directly in production via the industrial training-course centers and the method of individual instruction. I would like in this connection to draw the attention of ministry and party committee leaders to the fact that many enterprises, particularly of light and local industry, lack the necessary industrial-training base. Of 25 light industry enterprises, only three have their own industrial training-course centers. There is not one industrial training-course center in the local industry system.

Fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas demands an improvement in organizational-party and ideological-educational work. And in this connection, too, the speaker emphasized, there must be increased exactingness toward personnel for the fulfillment of set quotas, high organization and precision in work and strict observance of plan quotas at all levels -- from the enterprise shop through the ministry.

The primary party organizations, as the political nucleus of the labor collective, have a high responsibility here. Their main task is to ensure the correct alignment of their forces and the vanguard role of the communists in labor and social life.

More than 16,000 communists united in 552 primary party organizations currently work at enterprises manufacturing consumer goods and in the trade and consumer service spheres.

Of the 8,600 communists employed directly at the work bench there is not one who is failing to fulfill the plan and socialist pledges. Two-thirds of the worker-communists bear the title of shock worker of communist labor, and three-fourths are competing for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas. One out of every two has a personal comprehensive plan for an increase in labor productivity.

But the work of many primary party organizations does not yet correspond fully to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, and due party influence has not been secured in all sections, shops and brigades.

Appreciable gaps in leadership of the party organizations of the enterprises producing consumer goods are being tolerated by Oshskiy and Talasskiy Gorkoms and Sokulukskiy and Alamedinskiy Raykoms.

The party organizations must strive to ensure that every communist working in the sectors producing consumer goods and in the services sphere sets an example of honest labor and a high standard of work and be an active fighter for the implementation of party and government decisions. It is essential to galvanize the party commissions and shop party organizations.

Particular attention should be paid to the work of the party groups. Upon the transition to brigade forms of the organization of labor, which is taking place in this 5-year plan, it is necessary to display concern to ensure that a party-Komsomol group be created in each such brigade. For the purpose of increasing the level of party influence in these sectors of the economy, it is essential to increase the attention paid to admittance to the party of the best workers and specialists and to their training.

The best, most deserving workers who are devotedly serving the interests of the people, have earned respect in their collective as a result of selfless, inspired labor and an active public position and who are able to fulfill the high obligations of member of the Leninist party should be admitted to the party ranks.

It would be advisable for party meetings to regularly receive the reports of enterprise leaders, shop and section chiefs and ordinary communists and how they are performing their duties. The primary party organizations must make fuller and better use of the right to control the activity of the administration, participate actively in the selection, assignment and training of personnel and increase the level of party influence in all areas of the labor collective's production and social life.

It is also essential that the party committees enhance the role of the soviets and trade union and Komsomol organizations in tackling tasks to increase the production of consumer goods. The local soviets are called on to make active use of the rights they have been granted in the matter of increasing the production of commodities at all enterprises in their jurisdiction. The planning commissions and appropriate ispolkom departments must more boldly pose tasks and tackle problems concerning an increase in the manufacture and a broadening of the selection of consumer items.

The main task of the trade union organizations is to develop effective socialist competition at the enterprises. They must struggle persistently against breaches of labor discipline and raise the public voice against absenteeism, drunkards and all embezzlers of public property. A special place in trade union activity should be occupied by constant concern for an improvement in working conditions and protection, safety equipment and industrial sanitation.

As a check showed, there are drafts in the shops of many enterprises, and it is hot here in the summer and cold in the winter; frequent colds and other illnesses result. Losses of work time for these reasons are particularly great at light industry enterprises. Last year they constituted 563,000 man-days.

Despite the fact that it is mainly women who work in this sector, medical and everyday services have not been organized everywhere.

In this connection, it is fitting to recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Everyone understands that people work better and more readily where they perceive a constant concern for an improvement in their working and social conditions. The plant and farmstead are the home where a person spends a minimum of one-third of his life. Everything should be comfortable and modern here -- from the work place to the general service areas and canteens."

Unfortunately, many leaders here forget about this and consider the creation of essential conditions for the workers' labor and social life a secondary matter. But neither the trade union nor the party organizations, not to mention the ministries and departments, are putting these leaders right.

It is particularly necessary to enhance the responsibility of the republic trade union committees. In recent years the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has adopted measures to strengthen their leadership, sending them better-trained workers. It is essential to hold them more accountable for the efficiency of the work of the trade union organizations.

An important party assignment for the Komsomol is work on directing young men and women to trade, public catering, services and light and local industry enterprises. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the efficiency of the work of the Komsomol committees not be verified by the number of measures adopted but by how many young men and women take their places at machine tools and the extent to which the equipment shift-work index, the rise in the quality of output in Komsomol-youth brigades and everyday cultural services for the working people increase.

The party organizations are called on to take suitable steps of ideological support for the fulfillment of planned measures. It should be mentioned that ideological education is being performed inadequately at many enterprises of light industry and consumer services and particularly in trade. The party committees are not being quick enough to surmount such defects as insufficient connection with practice, urgent problems that trouble people and manifestations of formalism and verbal blather.

Such shortcomings can be clearly seen in the organization of political and economic education. It is, after all, no coincidence that breaches of labor discipline, non-fulfillment of production quotas, embezzlement of socialist property and manifestations of remiss management and extravagance occur.

It is essential that we target all ideological education at the eradication of these and other negative phenomena, mobilize people for fulfillment of the great economic and social tasks confronting the republic and enlist them in mass socialist competition.

In lectures, reports and political information briefings, at classes in the system of political training and economic education, in the press and on radio and television it is essential to show more deeply and convincingly that concern for the people's welfare is the highest goal of our party's entire activity and reveal the paths and methods of the practical implementation of the plans for economic and social development. Particular attention now needs to be paid to the development of propaganda and mass-political work in connection with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Competition under the motto "60 Shock Weeks to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" should be developed extensively in every collective.

The newspaper and journal editorial offices and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must pay more attention to questions of increasing the production, raising the quality of goods in mass demand and improving consumer services and sharply criticize those who still underestimate the political significance of this problem.

Analyzing the measures for increasing production, broadening selection and improving the quality of consumer goods formulated on the basis of the counterplans and socialist pledges of the labor collectives, the speaker observed that their fulfillment would make it possible to increase the manufacture of high-quality goods at light industry enterprises by more than 30 percent by 1985 and produce in addition to the plan approved earlier 34 million square meters of cotton and almost 1 million square meters of silk cloth, 400,000 paris of leather footwear and garments worth R13 million. It is also planned to increase the production of bed linen, children's goods and leather-haberdashery articles and carpeting.

Machine-building enterprises will undertake production of an extensive list of new everyday-cultural and household products. These include tape recorders at the Instrument-Making Plant imeni 50-Letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, the first-class Issyk-Kul tape deck at the Computer Plant, battery rechargers at the Tyazhelektromash Plant, Ak-Bura household electric pumps at the Osh Pump Plant, an electric sharpener at the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant and children's folding perambulators at the Measuring Instruments Plant.

It is planned to undertake the production of solar batteries at the Metallurgical Works, joiner's products and dry paint from antimony trioxide at the Kadamdzhay Antimony Works, Alay gemstones at the Khaydarkan Mercury Works, souvenirs from various facing materials (granite and marble), portable field stoves in the Geology Administration and so forth.

Many collectives have revised their plans and adopted higher socialist pledges. For example, the Agricultural Machinery Plant Imeni M.V. Frunze will have increased the manufacture of consumer goods from R1 million to R14 million in 1985 compared with 1980 and output at the Orgtekhnika, Instrument-Making and Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plants to R40 million, R15 million and R6 million, respectively.

It is intended in the 11th 5-Year Plan to renew the selection of manufactured products and additionally manufacture over 100 of the simplest commodities in daily demand, some of which have already been assimilated. Machine-building, nonferrous metallurgy and wood-processing industry enterprises intend in the 5-year period to manufacture more than R950 million worth of everyday-cultural and household commodities, twice as much as in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

These measures will be implemented basically thanks to the modernization of the enterprises and their specialization, the introduction into production of progressive engineering processes and the more rational use of raw materials and production waste. The counterplans and pledges of the industrial and construction ministries provide for an increase in the pace of installation of projects designed for the manufacture of consumer goods.

Tremendous significance is attached in this respect to the valuable initiative that was recently approved by the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau of foremost collectives of construction and installation organizations and enterprises of the republic Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry, which adopted pledges for 1982-1985 on accelerating the construction and the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of capacity in light and local industry. The pledges provide, among other things, for the commissioning of the 8 Marta Weaving Mill in Frunze by May, the Przhevalsk Garment Factory in July and new capacity at the Osh Silk Works in November 1982.

Party, soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol organizations must extensively develop mass-political and organizational work on fulfillment of the tasks determined in the CPSU Central Committee decree and the measures to be confirmed by the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The task is to ensure that each enterprise find additional opportunities and determine concrete measures for increasing the production, broadening the selection and raising the quality of consumer goods and improving trade and consumer services.

Exceptionally important and crucial tasks confront the republic party organization, Comrade Usubaliyev said in conclusion. Their realization demands of all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries, departments and enterprise collectives and each communist full mobilization of powers and knowledge, initiative and creativity and the maximum use of accumulated experience. This will make it possible to put available potential here more rapidly at the service of the people.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of the republic will do everything to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with respect to further raising the working people's well-being and worthily greeting the great holiday of the fraternal Soviet peoples -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

## LITHUANIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS CONGRESS

### Officials Elected

LD081126 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] The first plenum of the newly elected republican trade union council has taken place. It discussed organizational problems. Algirdas Ferensas was elected chairman of the council. The following secretaries were elected: Ivan Andriyanov, Justinas Antanaitis, Romas Baltrushaytis, Ona Vainauskiene.

### Report on Proceedings

LD081120 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] The 13th Lithuanian trade union congress opened yesterday in Vilnius. It is attended by about 600 delegates representing 800,000 republican trade union members. The congress was opened by the chairman of the republican trade union council, Ferensas.

The following agenda was adopted: Tasks of the republican trade union council and the republic's trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; a report by the Auditing Commission of the republican trade unions; elections to the republican trade union council, to the auditing commission and of delegates to the 17th congress of the USSR trade unions.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by the chairman of the republican trade union council, Ferensas, and a report of the auditing commission by its chairman, Grimalauskas. The congress continues its work.

## LITHUANIAN KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD081118 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol was held today in Vilnius. It discussed organizational problems. The plenum was attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Lithuania, Petras Griskevicius. As Valerijonas Baltrunas had been appointed head of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee and member of the central committee Politburo.

Petras Ignotas was elected first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee. Valentinas Mikeliunas was elected secretary and member of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee Politburo. Up to now he had worked in the all-union komsomol central committee.

## PRAVDA REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR JAN

PM081239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Work Start to the Year"]

[Text] January, the first month of the second year of the 5-year plan, is behind us. And it was marked by the first labor successes. For example, Turkmenia's largest thermal electric power station -- the Mary GRES -- generated the 30 billionth kilowatt-hour of electricity since being commissioned. The collective of the Nizhnekamskneftekhim association in Tataria met the target for all indicators and the entire range of products, selling above-plan output worth more than R1.5 million.

There are many such examples. The country's industry as a whole fulfilled the month's plan for the volume of output sales by 100.4 percent. The program was successfully completed by collectives in the gas industry, instrument making, chemical and petroleum machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and certain other sectors. They also ensured high labor productivity growth rates.

Gas extraction increased 6 percent compared with January last year, and the country received 0.6 billion cubic meters of this valuable raw material and fuel above the plan. There was above-plan production of instruments and automation and computer equipment worth R5.4 million, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus worth R1.3 million and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R0.5 million. The targets for the production of industrial robots, manufacturing equipment for light industry, trucks, tractors, furniture, china and earthenware and a number of food products were overfulfilled.

Among the union republics the highest production growth rates were secured in January by industrial workers in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia.

As of this year associations and enterprises in the machine-building and certain other sectors (14 industrial ministries and departments in all) have been transferred to planning and work evaluation according to normative net output. In all sectors it is necessary to make consistent and persistent use of the opportunities provided by the improvement in management conditions to raise production efficiency in every possible way.

This requirement is particularly urgent in connection with the fact that far from everywhere was a successful start made to the year. There was laggardness in the development of a number of fuel and raw material sectors, particularly the oil and coal industries, ferrous metallurgy and the construction materials industry.

These results were affected to a certain extent by difficulties with the electricity supply in parts of Siberia: The arid summer did not make it possible to accumulate sufficient stocks in rivers and reservoirs for the hydroelectric stations. But nor did the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and its energy administrations take proper measures to guarantee the uninterrupted working of the region's industry, and primarily its energy-intensive production processes.

The failure of a number of ministries to fulfill the plan targets is also accounted for by shortcomings in labor organization and by interruptions in material and technical supplies and in the work of transportation.

Production collectives and working people of oblasts, krays and union and autonomous republics have adopted socialist pledges for 1982. Specific targets have been outlined for increasing production volumes, intensifying production, meeting the plan targets of the 5-year plan and saving material and labor resources. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must mobilize collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of their adopted pledges.

Farmers in Turkmenia's Gyaur Valley have begun field work.

Like the first swallow, this piece of news still does not make a spring, although the rural day is increasingly being filled with new cares. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare for and Carry Out Spring Field Work in 1982" directs rural workers to seek deep-seated reserves.

It is of paramount importance to complete the repair of equipment. The pace of this is now at last year's level in the country. As they pledged, the initiators of the all-union competition -- collectives of farms and enterprises of the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture in Lithuania, Latvia, Tataria and Khersonskaya and Namanganskaya Oblasts -- are reconditioning machinery according to a clear-cut schedule. At the same time concern is aroused by the data for a number of southern regions, which are the first to begin spring work. Thus, tractors, trucks, plows, cultivators, seeders and levelers are being reconditioned more slowly than last year in Turkmenia, and 1,165 power units are still out of order at pumping stations serving irrigation systems.

The speediest completion of equipment repairs largely depends on timely deliveries of spare parts. The Pavlodar, Chelyabinsk and Vladimir tractor plants, the Kharkov tractor entire plant, the Altay engine plant, the Altay unit plant, the Tula combine plant, the Odessapochvomash and Lvovkhimselk-Hozmash production associations and others are in debt to rural workers. Railroad workers are also to blame for hitches. Thus, in January they failed to supply hundreds of preplanned cars to transport finished products from the Volga and Omsk tire plants and the Gomselmash association. The dispatch of spare parts from the Gorkovskiy Avtozavad association is being held up.

The urgent tasks include seed preparation, snow retention, particularly in arid zones, and the delivery of organic fertilizers to the fields. Farms are receiving more and more mineral fertilizers, but in some places they underestimate the role of organic fertilizers in improving soil fertility and in the struggle for the harvest. In January, for example, Bryanskaya Oblast farms applied 1,904,000 tons of organic fertilizers -- 168,000 tons less than during the same time last year.

And how are livestock raisers fulfilling their pledges? During the wintering period from 1 October last year through 1 February this year farms in the Buryatskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's Stavropolskiy Kray and Moskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Kurskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Belgorodskaya, Astrakhanskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts procured more livestock, poultry and milk than in the same period of the previous winter. At the same time there was a reduction in purchases of these products on Mariyskaya ASSR and Permskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Pskovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and other oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR. There was a drop in the marketability coefficient of dairy units of farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia.

Livestock raising today is the shock front in the countryside. Progressive livestock raisers have stepped up the struggle for high milk yields and weight increases and for the overfulfillment of the 1982 plans. An example worthy of emulation!

## KREMNEV CITED ON WEST SIBERIAN OIL PRODUCTION

LD092322 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- "By the end of 1985 the oil output in Western Siberia is to reach 385-398 million tons", a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Kremnev, first deputy minister of the oil industry of the USSR. He recalled that in 1980 313 million tons of oil had been produced in that region. "Siberian oil workers", Vladimir Kremnev went on to say, "have made a good start in their efforts to reach this target, having fulfilled last year's production plan".

"In the next five years Siberian oil workers will have to move further to the north, to difficult-of-access regions", he said. "That is why the costs of drilling, oil production and oilfield development will be growing.

To maintain oil production in the region at a high level the volume of development drilling will be more than doubled in the current five year plan."

"The development of the Western Siberian complex is impossible without a reliable supply of electric power to oil and gas fields, cities and settlements. The Surgut power station with a capacity of 2.7 million kilowatt has been build on the bank of the Ob river. In the next five years its capacity will grow, and a second Surgut station will be built".

"Housing construction in Western Siberia will be growing at a more rapid pace than oil and gas production. As compared with the previous five-year period it will grow by 150 per cent", Vladimir Kremnev said. "New towns and settlements will appear on the map. The construction of a 1,500-kilometer-long railway linking Tyumen with Urengoy has been completed. Schools, kindergarters, hospitals and sports facilities are also being built", Vladimir Kremnev said.

## PRAVDA ON NEED FOR COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

LD090032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 8 Mar 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Excerpts] The paper's leading article today is devoted to the communications service. The scale of modern production, the increased demands of Soviet people require a more rapid pace of development of communications and improvement of their work. Communications today should not simple serve production but should penetrate deeply into it, becoming increasingly one of the necessary links of a single technical process and an element of productive forces. In this connection, the experience of integrated development of means of communication in the area of the Baykal-Amur Railroad deserve approbation. However, in general, the formation of an automated communications network on the basis of the latest information transfer systems is so far not proceeding sufficiently quickly. The development of communications is lagging behind in the west Siberian territorial-production complex, the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and a number of other parts of the country. Planning organs must provide for the allocation of funds for the development of communications as an integral part of the production and socio-consumer infrastructure at the stage of drafting regional programs. Further, the leading article goes on to say, now, when accelerated development of a single automated communications system for the country is on the agenda, it is especially important to raise rate of construction work and to improve its quality.

## KIRGIZ SSR ADOPTS NEW SYSTEM FOR KOLKHOZ PAY

LD051346 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A new system of paying for kolkhoz labor is being introduced in the republic with a rising and differentaited scale depending on the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animals. The level of pay should be linked with these indices in order to increase the interest of kolkhoz workers in adopting intensive plans and socialist pledges.

In order to give practical help to kolkhozes in this matter, the republican Ministry of Agriculture has drafted special recommendations which have been published by the Kirgizstan Publishing House. The recommendations stress that when gross income is to be distributed, the resources for paying for kolkhoz labor are to be allocated in the first instance to create funds of money and in kind. The size of extra payments in kind for work in animal husbandry is indicated. The procedure is also set out for the transfer to the new conditions for paying for kolkhoz labor starting from a minimum of R70 a month. In accordance with this, in the near future every farm should draft and introduce its own provisions. Now ministry officials are studying the recommendations of kolkhoz economists in the light of (?the decision).

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-9 MAR REPORTED

LD100556 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-9 March. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

### 6 March

Machine operators in Omskaya Oblast are almost finished with machine repairs. There will be 26,000 tractors in the oblast this spring, more than 24,000 of which have already been prepared for the spring season. (0500 GMT)

Dagestan -- It is sowing time in the coastal valleys. It is planned to have 70,000 ha of fodder crops planted in the oblast. (0500 GMT)

The Rostov (Krasnaya Stal) plant has completed the testing of a new cultivator, K-SHU-18, which has universal application. It is 18 meters wide and will be used in conjunction with powerful tractors. The same plant will soon produce a 24-meter wide cultivator. (0700 GMT)

In 1982 it is planned to expand the introduction of progressive technology areas: for corn, up to (?900,000) ha; for sunflowers, up to 1,165,000 ha; for soya, up to 820,000 ha; for sugar beet, up to 474,000 ha; and for flax, up to 60,000 ha. Industrial technology will be used to cultivate agricultural crops over an area of 1.7 million ha throughout Russia. By 1985, all sugar beets and 60-70 percent of certain other crops will be cultivated using the new technology. (1010 GMT)

### 7 March

Kirgiziya -- Farmers in Oshskaya Oblast have begun spring irrigation of winter crops, orchards and vineyards. Water will be supplied to 300,000 hectares of land in the republic. (0100 GMT)

Potato planting has started in Armenia. There will be 1,500 hectares of potato fields in the Ararat valley, which should yield more than 20,000 tons. (0500 GMT)

Tadzhikistan farmers from the Yavanskiy, Kuybyshevskiy and other rayons are sowing alfalfa and sugar beets on a large scale. The preparations for sowing cotton, the republic's main crop, have largely been completed. There will be 300,000 hectares planted with cotton this year and there will be more of the high quality varieties of fine cotton than before. (0700 GMT)

Spring crops are being sown on the farms in south Uzbekistan. (1500 GMT)

### 8 March

Omskaya: About 4 million hectares will be prepared for spring sowing this year. (0300 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray: Spring sowing preparations are underway. The tillage and sowing machines are ready, as are almost 90 percent of the tractors. (0900 GMT)

Each hectare of grain-growing land has received on average 1 and 1/2 tons of mineral fertilizer in a rayon of Chechen-Ingush. The republics' farmers have decided to supply no less than 500,000 tons of grain to the state this year. (1400 GMT)

Pilots in Kirovogradskaya Oblast are carrying out top dressing of winter crops twice as fast as last year. This method ensures a yield up to five quintals per hectare higher. Top dressing has been completed on 180,000 hectares of the oblast, one-third of the area of winter wheat. (1400 GMT)

A type of potato that is new to Uzbekistan is being planted in Tashkentskaya Oblast. It was developed in Lithuania, is disease-resistant and gives a high yield. (1400 GMT)

9 March

Farms in Smolenskaya Oblast will have 2,500 hectares irrigated with the closed drainage system this year. (0001 GMT)

Machine operators in Oktyabrskiy Rayon of Orenburgskaya Oblast have completed the repair of combines: More than 500 combines are now ready for the season. Orenburg farmers intend to complete the repair of all sowing and harvesting machinery by 1 April. (0700 GMT)

Southern Kazakhstan is basking in warm weather and harrowing is underway on many farms. Machine operators in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts are engaged in moisture retention work. The republic will prepare 30 million hectares for spring crops. (0800 GMT)

Potato planting has begun in Kirgizia. The early growing variety, Iskra, is being planted and the new harvest will be ready in May. Vegetables will then be planted on these areas. (1200 GMT)

A new large-scale grain elevator is now being used at Tokarevka station in Tambovskaya Oblast. Powerful drying units allow grain with a high moisture content to be taken in during bad weather. Almost all of the grain-growing areas in the oblast have their own grain reception centers now. (1200 GMT)

## BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEM

PM081225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by correspondents I. Nivikov and A. Simurov: "On the Basis of What Has Been Achieved; From the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Minsk -- Belorussia, A region of developed livestock raising, can and must make a fitting contribution to the solution of the food problem. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan annual meat production here must be increased to 1.55 million tons in live weight and milk production to 6.8 million tons.

How to scale these heights? This was discussed at yesterday's Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum in Minsk.

Reports on the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress requirements on increasing production and procurements of livestock raising output were delivered by S.M. Shabanov, first secretary of Vitebskiy Obkom; Yu.M. Khusannov, first secretary of the Gomelskiy Obkom; and F.P. Senko, republic minister of agriculture. Putting the party obkom and Ministry of Agriculture reports on the Central Committee plenum agenda made the discussion more specific. Many problems requiring solution were highlighted.

The keynote speakers and V.A. Sazanov, chairman of the "Pramen Kastrychnika" Kolkhoz, Mozyrskiy Rayon; A.N. Bychek, secretary of Nesvizhskiy Raykom; and other debate speakers noted that the republic has large potential for increasing stock-raising production. Compared with last year there has been an increase in the number of cattle, including cows, and of hogs and poultry. As of 1 February there was 10 percent more fodder than on the same date last year. During the stabling period (the past 4 months) milk yields and weight gains for fattening stock have increased somewhat compared with the same period in the previous winter season. Milk purchases increased 9 percent.

The plenum cited many examples of constructive approaches to this work. Thus, over the 4-month stabling period milking machine operator N.P. Ovesnikova from the "Put K Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz, Gomelskiy Rayon, averaged 2,112 kg of milk per cow. That is 606 kg more than the previous winter. Operator L.A. Starikova from the Demekhi Sovkhoz, Rechitskiy Rayon, obtained average daily weight gains of 1.1 kg for the cattle she was fattening.

Dozens of places were cited where leading experience is applied. The collective of the "Mir" sovkhoz-combine, Baranovichskiy Rayon, is singled out in particular for its high standard of production and work efficiency. With an average delivery weight of 470 kg the combine takes only 13.5 months to raise and fatten animals. The prime cost of a quintal of beef is R104. This shows what great reserves the republic has. It is very important that the experience which has been accumulated should be increasingly disseminated.

The plenum speeches were imbued with concern to increase the yield on investments in the sector. A number of party obkoms and the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture were sharply criticized for having failed to find out why some rayons and farms have been allowing livestock productivity to decline for so long. This applies in particular to Dubrovenskiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Krichevskiy, Braslavskiy Lepelskiy, Sharkovshchinskiy and Slonomskiy Rayons. One basic reason is the extravagance and irresponsibility of a number of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders.

Those taking part in the plenum spoke with concern about instances of fodder being fed to animals without preliminary preparation. And in some places livestock productivity is not increasing even with a sufficient quantity of fodder. These places include the "Za Rodinu" Kolkhoz, Glubokskiy Rayon, the Michurin Kolkhoz, Zelvenskiy Rayon, the "Zarya" Kolkhoz, Vetkovskiy Rayon, and the "Dubovitskiy" Sovkhoz, Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon.

Serious criticism was leveled against the leaders of Braginskiy and Orshanskiy Rayons (raykom secretaries T.I. Glushakov and V.I. Katalenok). These rayons have great economic potential, but for 4 years now milk yields have been declining there and the livestock units' gross output has been falling. Unfortunately, neither the party obkoms nor the Belorussian CP Central Committee have given this fact a proper assessment.

The reports and speeches discussed the consolidation of the fodder base. It was noted that the fodder problem is frequently discussed at sessions and conferences, but when it comes to the practical implementation of the projected and, as a rule, quite good measures, backsliding begins. Grain and fodder crop yields remain low. Fodder procurement and storage technology is not observed. The best harvesting times are allowed to slip by. Experts estimate that approximately 1/3 of fodder cultivated is lost as a result.

Analysis has shown that not everything has been done in the republic to ensure specialization in fodder production. In some places the job is approached only formally. The plenum demanded that a detailed examination be made of all farms to see how skillfully questions of assigning fodder production to an individual sector are being resolved and whether teams have been created and supplied with people and equipment, whether cadre training has been organized and incentive measures thought out.

Cattle density on a number of farms is low. While for the republic as a whole there are 20 cows per 100 hectares of pasture, on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the figure is considerably lower.

While assessing the experience of farms' specialization and the creation of large-scale stockraising complexes on the whole positively, those taking part in the plenum noted at the same time that this question is frequently attended by negative phenomena. Many economic leaders, on the pretext of specialization, unjustifiably eliminate medium and small units. As a result one farm in three has no commercial hog-raising unit -- not even a small one to meet its own needs.

The plenum noted that private plots are a good way of increasing output of livestock products. However, the numbers of privately owned livestock continue to decline in the republic.

In Vitebskaya Oblast the number of cows owned by the population fell by 1,800 and the number of hogs by 3,200. In Gomelskaya Oblast the cow population fell by 2,300. There has been a decline in the cow and hog population on private plots in Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. Party, soviet and economic organs must perform extensive explanatory work among the population and provide fodder aid.

Whatever the speakers talked about, they invariably came to the conclusion that cadres must be kept on the stockraising units and young people attracted there. And this can be done only by raising working standards and improving stockraising workers' daily living conditions. Instead of just talking about the cadre shortage, the plenum noted, we must really stop ignoring them. The Krasnaya Zvezda state breeding station, Kletskiy Rayon, was cited as an example for emulation. Here all the units are mechanized and well appointed. The stockraisers have days off and the working day is properly ordered. There is no shortage of people on the farm anxious to work in stockraising.

The plenum recommended that the party stratum among the livestock raisers continue to be strengthened. Now over 25,000 workers in the sector -- 9.4 percent of the total -- are CPSU members and candidate members. Over half the stockraising unit leaders are Communists. It was noted that it is essential to continue actively creating shop party organizations and party groups on the stockraising units and where possible to install party organizers.

The plenum drew the party committees' special attention to the improvement of work with middle-echelon cadres. About 70 percent of stockraising units are now headed by specialists. However, many middle-echelon leaders lack experience. About 32 percent of chief animal technicians and almost 37 percent of chief veterinarians on farms have no higher education. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leader and party organizations still do not always display concern for young specialists and allow a high turnover among them.

Those taking part in the plenum paid great attention to the use of competition among the stockraisers. Dozens of examples of their skillful leadership by the party and trade union committees were cited. The experience of Grodnenskaya Oblast, where the results of plan and pledge fulfillment are discussed every month in every rayon and every farm with the participation of obkom and raykom bureau members, was approved and supported.

The initiators of republic competition for successful livestock wintering -- the livestock raisers of the Belarus kolkhoz, Lyakhovichskiy Rayon -- have worked well. During the stabling period they increased milk production by 30 percent and meat production by 22 percent. This was achieved mainly through improved work organization, strict monitoring of pledge fulfillment by each worker, and rational use of fodder. A system of measures is in operation designed to increase people's material and moral interest. The competition results are summed up daily [presumably for individuals] and for stockraising units every 10 days. Those who distinguish themselves are honored ceremonially before the entire collective. It was recommended that this experience be adopted.

In a decision adopted, the plenum urged kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations and all the republic's rural workers to expand competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and for fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions.

Specific tasks were outlined for further boosting livestock raising.

Information was also heard on the Belorussian Gosplan's action on criticisms, suggestions and requests made by Communists during the report and election campaign and on questions of raising capital investments efficiency.

T. Ya Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the plenum's work and delivered speeches.

## VASILYEV, RECLAMATION EXPERTS CONFER IN TASHKENT

PM071407 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 2

[A. Uzilevskiy report: "Council of Land Reclamation Specialists"]

[Text] Tashkent -- A republic meeting of land reclamation specialists has been held here to discuss ways to further improve the efficiency of the use of irrigated land and of the funds allocated for reclamation construction. The meeting was open by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference of land reclamation specialists were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, union and republic ministries, the leaders of republic, oblast and rayon water conservancy organizations, production specialists and pacesetters, and workers from design and scientific establishments. I.K. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Main Administration for Irrigation and Construction of State Farms in Central Asia, delivered reports. N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, also addressed the meeting.

The participants discussed the problems of the development of reclamation work in the republic and the tasks of agricultural workers. The conference examined important questions of the further development of work to increase agricultural production, improve the use of reclaimed land and increase the yield of all agricultural crops on this land.

Practical measures were outlined to fulfill unconditionally the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbek CP Congress in the sphere of water conservancy construction and land renewal.

## RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT GRAIN MEETING

GF051450 [Editorial Report] Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 5 March carried a report on a meeting held in Tashkent today to discuss measures aimed at raising grain production in the Uzbek SSR. The meeting called for intensive work from all concerned to develop cultivation of this important crop by strengthening the material and technical base and by the effective use of technology. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

## BRIEFS

TURKMEN RAYON'S AWARD -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee have awarded (Mergadskiy) Rayon the Order of Red Banner for victory in the all-union socialist emulation and for successful fulfillment of economic and social development plans during 1981. The rayon delivered to Turkmen procurement points about 74,000 tons of cotton, including 34,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton, thus fulfilling the plan by 134.3 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Mar 82 GF]

## USTINOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO MILITARY LEADERS

PM091653 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "High Awards Presented"]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and USSR defense minister, presented USSR awards to a group of Soviet military leaders on 18 February. These awards marked contributions to strengthening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, special distinctions, courage, selflessness and high military skill displayed during the preparations for and holding of the Zapad-81 exercises, as well as successes achieved in combat and political training.

Among those receiving the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was Army General V.I. Petrov, while Army General I.M. Tretyak and Colonel General of the Quartermaster Service V.N. Dutov received the title Hero of Socialist Labor.

USSR orders were presented to: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister; and Army General V.I. Varennikov, Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, Col Gen M.D. Popkov, Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Adm A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, Col Gen I.M. Voloshin, Col Gen I.M. Golushko, Colonel General of Justice A.G. Gornyy, Colonel General of Aviation A.U. Konstantinov, Colonel General of Engineering L.M. Leonov, Col Gen S.I. Postnikov, Col Gen V.I. Sivenok, Lt Gen I.F. Sviridov and others.

The award ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

Those who spoke on behalf of the award recipients -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Army General A.A. Yepishev, Army General V.I. Petrov, Army General I.M. Tretyak, Colonel General of the Quartermaster Service V.N. Dutov and others -- expressed warm gratitude to the party's Central Committee, to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally and to the Soviet Government for the high assessment of their military labor.

Congratulating the recipients on the high assessment of their military labor, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov said:

It is with great pleasure that I have presented you with the motherland's high awards today. You have been decorated for various reasons in connection with various events, but in general your work and services can be described in the same words -- loyal service to the party's cause, the people's cause, the cause of strengthening our great motherland's defensive capability.

The motherland's high awards, which you have received on this festive day, are further evidence of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for our glorious armed forces.

Permit me to convey to you Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the cause of strengthening our fatherland's defensive might.

Army and Navy servicemen, D.F. Ustinov went on to say, regard these high awards as recognition of their services in strengthening the Soviet state's defensive capability.

At the same time they are well aware that these awards make it incumbent on them to work still more, still better, and to tirelessly improve the quality and efficiency of military labor and persistently enhance the combat readiness of formations, units and ships.

Permit me to assure our party and government, all the Soviet people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Soviet army and navy have always been, are and will remain the true guardians of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace on your behalf. On the eve of the nationwide holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy -- all Soviet servicemen express their devotion to the ideals of communism and their full readiness to do everything possible to ensure that no intrigues by aggressive imperialist forces can hinder our society's victorious march along the path to communism.

In conclusion D.F. Ustinov wished the recipients good health and great successes in the cause of further strengthening our socialist motherland's defensive might and developing and improving our glorious armed forces.

## GROUND FORCES COUNCIL DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL WORK

PM091105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Col G. Kashuba report: "Worthy Greeting to 19th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of commanders' and political organs' work on stepping up the communist education of Komosomol members and young people in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress' demands and the instructions of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, as set out in his speech to a Komsomol report and election meeting at a guards' motorized regiment of the M.I. Kalinin Guard's Tamanskaya Motorized Division and on mobilizing Komsomol members for a worthy greeting to the 19th Komsomol congress.

The report by Lt Gen V.S. Nechayev, first deputy chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches remarked that much work geared to improving the political, moral and military education of the army youth and to raising Komsomol members' vanguard role in combat study and service is being done among the forces in connection with preparations for the 19th Komsomol congress. This finds concrete expression in the competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Special attention was drawn to the tasks of commanders and political organs on stepping up the patriotic and international education of young people and on propagandizing the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and the heroic achievements of the USSR Armed Forces -- tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." It was stressed that all of this work should help the achievement of new successes in improving combat readiness and strengthening discipline.

The session was addressed by Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Main Political Directorate, and Army General V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS DEATH OF COLONEL BUTIN

AU100802 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 4

[Obituary of Colonel Engineer Ivan Ivanovich Butin]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry Capital Construction Directorate [Rukovodstvo] and the Military Construction Units Political Directorate announce with profound grief the sudden death of Colonel Engineer Ivan Ivanovich Butin, member of the CPSU since 1959 and honored construction worker of the RSFSR, and express their condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.